The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 29—WHOLE NO. 1,222. LOUISVILLE WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 40.

WEEKLY EDITION.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. HOWELL presented a resolution of the Iowa Legislature in favor of Cuban belligerency. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TEXAS.

Mr. DRAKE inquired of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the reason for delay in reporting a bill for the admission of Texas.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate was aware that, since the introduction of the Texas bill and the admission of General Amnesty, questions of the highest privilege were still undisposed of. He could not understand the unusual haste in regard to Texas. When the bill first came from the House, an effort was made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] to consider it without reference to the committee at all. The bill itself contained the element that it should not affect any of the conditions or guarantees upon which Texas was originally admitted, or admitted, as a State. One of those latter conditions provided that the State that might thereafter be carved out of the territory of Texas should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of such State might, at the time of their formation, elect. The bill for the admission to admit three States in Texas, if the people there so elected; was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The Judiciary Committee, therefore, desired to amend the bill so as to report it in the proper form.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the very fact of a difficulty should lead to an early report, in order that Texas might speedily be admitted.

Mr. THURMAN remarked that he was in favor of an early restoration of Texas to her proper relation of respect to the Union, as fast as a report from the Judiciary Committee would only insure the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought the better plan would be to send it to an ordinary report, that certain Senators would be sure to vote to admit the State.

Mr. DRAKE rose to reply, but Mr. Sherman called for the regular order, which was proceeded with.

THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill.

Objected to, and the resolution was laid over

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. Morton—Calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all the reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioner, &c. in the Department of the Interior. Adopted.

By Mr. Sherman—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish copies of all papers addressed to the State Department by J. Randolph Clay while Minister to Peru relating to the opening of the Amazon to the commerce of all nations. Adopted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, at one o'clock, went into executive session.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

To prevent the collection of illegal tikes on passengers, levied by State authority.

Incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and granting lands and right of way through Arizona.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Providing for the payment of pensions in gold. Also, a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature asking further appropriations for harbors on Lake Superior.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution is the organic law of the common law of the land, and that therefore the use of the Bible in the public schools in the country is unjustifiably wild and proper, and tending to encourage and further strife and immorality.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York—What have we to do with it?

Mr. COX moved to table the resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill levying a tax of 25 least ten per cent. of the gross receipts of all persons, to be deducted by the disbursing officers. He moved the previous question.

The House refused to second it—45 to 89—and the resolution went over.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution authorizing a supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities. Passed.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution calling on the President for information relating to the San Domingo treaty, giving the names of persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises and privileges of all kinds have been given by the Dominican Government with the amount paid by the U. S. Government preliminary to and concerning the negotiations of such treaty. Adopted.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution granting leave to the committee to present in print for the consideration of the House the majority and minority reports on the Cuban question April 6, to be the specific order for that day and every succeeding day until disposed of.

The resolution was adopted, the Speaker stating that it would not interfere with the tariff or any other matters having precedence.

PERSONAL.

Mr. STOKES, rising to a personal explanation, corrected the testimony he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs in the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee. He had stated that he had paid over to Butler the sum paid by Butler to the Chairman of the Central Committee for the State Journal was only $500 of the $1,000 he had paid, and the other $300 had been paid to Mr. Griswold, the editor of the paper.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Morgan—Eighteen petitions of citizens of Ohio asking Congress to abolish internal taxes, except those on $500,000 tobacco, to make them receivable and payable in all dues, imposts and taxes, and to pay the $500 on July 1, 1870.

By Mr. Garfield—Of the citizens of Newton Falls, Ohio, against any change in the tariff laws, as suggested by the Free Trade League, for the reduction of the tax on tea, coffee, &c., and for the re-adjustment of the duty on manufactures.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Asper against high protective duties.

Mr. COX moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill as the climax of rapacity and audacity.

Mr. GILLILAN followed as the advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania as affected by a protective tariff.

Mr. STEVENSON argued in favor of admitting coal duty free.

Mr. DICKEY inquired whether he thought the admission of Nova Scotia coal free of duty would lessen the price of coal in Chicago.

Mr. STEVENSON thought it would, or it would tend to break down the present coal monopoly. He also argued in favor of free coal duty on iron. He pleaded for an increased free list and for cheaper raw material. He upbraided Pennsylvania with that spirit of monopoly which would crush out every industry in the whole coal desert, which gorges into the earth until villages tumble, and which allows persons to be suffocated in the bowels of the earth rather than open additional shafts; which advises the oil producers to stop the flow in order to raise the price, and which sells a cup of cold water in Gettysburg. He warned Pennsylvanians to beware. The people would level monopoly and crush her hydra-head.

Mr. WOODARD spoke in favor of the reservation of the present tariff as opposed to a protective tariff.

Mr. BUCKLEY favored the admission free of duty, of machinery for spinning yarn.

Mr. WELKER spoke in defense of the present administration, its financial policy and its economy.

Mr. McKENZIE declared himself in favor of protection of American industry, but still adverse to a high tariff. He particularly objected to the duty on salt, sugar, coffee and tea.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, claimed that the administration of Congress ought not to be for the purpose of building up vast monopolies at the expense of other industries. He thought the Judiciary Committee should be enlarged, and the case of General Ames came up in order.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER moved an executive session, and, after discussion on the necessity of discussing Ames' case to-day, the motion was agreed to, and the doors were closed.

At 4:30 the doors reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. RANDALL offered concurrent resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Gen. Thomas, who was endeared to the country by patriotic services for thirty years, never failering in faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and stern in the execution of every trust confided to him; and authorizing arrangements in connection with the obsequies as a test of the sympathy of Congress in the national bereavement. Adopted unanimously.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate bill removing the disabilities of several Virginians passed.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill admitting Texas to representation in the Union, with a recommendation that the bill be concurred in.

The amendment is to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which Texas was originally admitted to the Union.

During the discussion Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that there were three guarantees given by Texas in the original application for admission, and he asked Mr. Butler whether these guarantees, except of course as to slavery, would stand in the new compact.

Mr. BUTLER gave as his opinion, that striking out the proviso would not alter or affect in any way the original guarantees.

The Senate amendments were concurred in—131 against 150—a party vote.

SINKING FUND.

Mr. CLEVELAND presented a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the most advantageous bids made for the purchase of gold under advertisement for his department, and directing that no purchase of bonds shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury beyond the amount authorized to be purchased for the sinking fund each year; but that the surplus revenue shall be retained in the Treasury. Referred.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Maynard in the debate and accuracy of the bill.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Pending Mr. Maynard's argument, the committee rose, and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States announcing the proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, characterizing it as a measure of grander importance than any one yet of the kind from the foundation of the Government, and calling on Congress to do all in its power to encourage popular education throughout the country, and to prepare the people to hail with all who possess and exercise political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire knowledge to fit them for a share in the Government, and to this end he recommends the adoption of General Sherman as to the bill complained of by him and which he had designated as "the odious army bill."

Mr. COX said he had a motion to make to the Secretary of War, and said he wanted him forthwith a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on all the gross receipts of the Army, to be deducted by the disbursing officers. He moved the previous question.

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LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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A Change in the Cabinet.

Two, at least, of the New York papers, the Herald and the Sun, are moving toward a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Both belong to what is understood as the sensational school of political literature. But this does not imply that they do not represent great masses of people. They fire before they are ready frequently, and they often go off half-cocked. We laugh at their follies and are amused by their irregularities. They are to the world of journalism what that flexible and active, but patriotic, body of soldiers, the "Hell-Roaring Horse," are supposed to be to the military establishment. Yet, in spite of their lack of technical discipline and serious purpose, they possess advantages for rapid motion and observation that do not belong to the line with its heavy artillery and baggage. They are therefore excellent scouts. They drive ahead without much fear, having no dead weight to carry, and, though they may be now and then pretty roughly handled at the front, they are not to be perpetually and systematically discredited, and when they appear simultaneously with the same report, it is entitled to consideration.

"It has been rumored for some time past in Washington," says the Sun of Tuesday morning, "that the Hon. HAMILTON FISH is about to retire from the State Department. It is said that the only reason is that he desires to do so; and it is certain that Gen. GRANT would never dismiss a member of his Cabinet who did not resist any favorite notion of his, and who treated him with politeness. Very likely the report of Mr. FISH's intention is true. The place he holds is not the one he is understood to have coveted. His ambition was to be appointed Minister to England, but the President made him Secretary of State. It was one of the queerest acts of this queer Administration." There is no lack of meaning here, but what follows is very taken to the point. The Sun continues:

"Mr. FISH is an honest man. He is also a gentleman. His natural disposition is patriotic. He would not intentionally dishonor his country. But he is not competent to direct the policy of a great Government in a difficult crisis. It would be as proper to choose Gen. BEN. BUTLER for Archbishop of Canterbury as to select HAMILTON FISH for Secretary of State. However, Gen. GRANT did it; and the result is what we see. The Administration is weak, cowardly, anti-American, truckling to Spain and bullying Hayti, giving moral support to the Brazilian crusade for the extension of slavery in South America and with no positive foreign policy anywhere except the jobbing, swindling treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. Such lack of brains, such sterility of ideas, such total absence of manly spirit, such indifference to American principles, was never seen before in the Government of the United States. And for all this Mr. FISH is justly held responsible."

This is plain speaking. But as the Sun is unfriendly to GRANT, the following from Tuesday's Herald, which is a sort of GRANT organ, is a little significant. We quote:

> The President will have to change his Cabinet in order to carry out his policy. He may not like to do this, for he is kind-hearted and not disposed to extreme measures unless compelled to take them. In this respect he is like Mr. LINCOLN. But ought not Mr. FISH to resign to relieve the President from embarrassment and to serve his delicacy? The Secretary must see that he is in the way. Will he not gracefully retire? The honor conferred upon him already ought to be sufficient to satisfy his ambition. Whether he voluntarily retires or not the time is not far off when General GRANT will have to reorganize his Cabinet. The present one is weak and sectional. With the restoration of the South some one should be taken from that part of the country. Such a man, for example, as Governor ORR, of South Carolina, with his large experience, thoroughly national views, and great ability, he would be a valuable Cabinet Minister at the present time. His appointment, too, would go far to heal our sectional difficulties. For Secretary of State, in place of Mr. FISH, the President could not do better than appoint Senator MORTON. He, like the President, is liberal, comprehensive in his ideas, and a statesman. There is no public man more suitable for that position at the present time than he is. Other changes may be necessary, and it would be well, probably, to reorganize the Cabinet thoroughly, but a change in the State department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will be in accord with him and that will carry out his policy.

The suggestion of Governor ORR to be the successor of Mr. FISH is of course a bit of buncombe. If it must be a South Carolinian we suppose the President would prefer Mr. WHITTEMORE, and he would suit the Department of War rather than the Department of State. But South Carolina is not in the line of preferment just yet. It is understood in private circles, however, that ROBESON is to go out of the Cabinet with the close of the present session of Congress in order to make a place, previously agreed upon, for Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee. Here the President is inconsistent, for one would naturally infer his preference for STOKES. But in Cabinet mending, as in Cabinet making, there is no rule to go by. It was poor old ZACHARY TAYLOR who said it was "the God dam'dest business a man ever turned his hand to," and it is just possible, by this time, that General GRANT has a better opinion of it.

There are but three respectable members of the present Cabinet, Mr. FISH, Mr. CRESWELL, and Mr. COX. Mr. BOUTWELL comes next, but he falls short of the mark, and ROBESON, BELKNAP, and HOAR are quite below it. CRESWELL has exceeded our expectations. FISH, though not equal to a great emergency, is an average man as matters stand. COX is probably the ablest among them, and seems to be administering the Interior Department efficiently and honestly. MAYNARD would improve on ROBESON certainly; but the trouble with MAYNARD is lack of moral nerve and excess of nervous feeling. MORTON, of Indiana, would hardly get on in the State Department, although we concede him a rough, radical force, which is effective among the people. A better selection would be TRUMBULL, of Illinois. [illegible] likely that HOAR will [illegible] ot JAMES SPEED, W. [illegible] BLAND BALLARD, of [illegible] MATTHEWS, of [illegible] for the place. [illegible] improve on [illegible] that GRANT [illegible] that is merely a pretense. No one whom GRANT would take into his Cabinet would represent the interests, ideas or wishes of the Southern people. These interests, ideas and wishes are constantly misrepresented and misconceived at Washington, and must continue to be so as long as a sectional partisan supremacy is maintained. That there is serious thought of reconstructing the Cabinet seems very likely, and it will doubtless be overhauled somewhat between this and next winter. But it will hardly be changed for the better.

Secretary FLETCHER pretends to think that the Kuklux are lying in wait for him. And so, while they lie in wait, he lies in Washington.

Parties and Party Names.

It is very droll.

Here is a Texas paper professing a devotion to "Democratic principles," which is, we fear, rather too violent to be perfectly sincere, and, yet it is apparently, in its neighborhood, a recognized Democratic authority, making an outcry against some local aspirant for Democratic honors, on the ground that, as the editor elegantly observes, "he is not sound on the goose." The cause of the unfortunate gentleman not being "sound on the goose" we find, explained further on, to consist in the fact, or the assertion, that "he was, in 1860, a roaring Douglasite." We learn, incidentally, that he was "all right" up to 1860, when "he went off filibustering with the enemies of his party." We learn also that he was a Confederate soldier, and, as much is said about his "apostacy" and nothing about his valor, or lack of valor, we may believe him to have been a brave one. But our newspaper writer, who declares himself "an humble advocate of earnest Democratic opinions," would rule him out because "he is not sound on the goose."

This goose, one would fancy, hangs exceedingly high; but here is a Georgia paper which swings a mate to it. "We repeat," says this noble Democratic beacon light, "that Judge C—— is a gentleman and a good man. Our objection to him lies not there." What a gush of liberality. The judge is a "gentleman" and a "good man," and yet the Georgia editor does not object to him! "But" here we have it, "he is a new convert and ought to take a back seat for a while. The Democratic party must be ruled by life-long Democrats who have tested their faith by their works and received their patent right of nobility from the consecrated fathers who made the party what it was in the better days of the Republic." This editor, it will be seen, is a poet as well as a patriot, albeit we fear he is no philosopher, and he does surely somewhat confuse his images. Patents of nobility—if that is the term, for we confess a plebeian poverty of information upon aristocratical titles and topics of all sorts—have not been commonly supposed to belong to the Democratic party or to have been dispensed very freely even by the "consecrated fathers." However, the meaning of our oracle is plain enough and we need not stop to criticise his English.

Two correspondents of the Richmond Whig and Atlanta Constitution, respectively, wait upon us. They are less figurative. One, sermonizing in the Whig, advises the Democratic party to "change its name." He wishes, he says, to go back to "first principles" and his "first principles" are, to use his own words, "the old-line Whigs." The other, addressing himself to the Constitution (not the Constitution of the United States, but the Atlanta Constitution), declares that "the hope of the country lies" (why lies pray?) "with the Douglas Democracy."

We repeat, it is very droll. It is really very droll; and, as it is also very harmless, it amuses us. It is like a not unpleasing echo of past times. It comes to us as a sound from far-distant woodlands where old streams stagger sleepily along under deepening, unbroken and unruffled crusts of leaf and moss. What a queer medley to be sure. Shoe-buckles and knee-breeches! "Douglas Democrats!" "Old-line Whigs!" And why not, a step still further back? There were the "Black Cockade Federalists" and the "National Republicans." It is at best but a matter of nomenclature, and the Prasini and Vineti, the Guelphs and Ghibelines, the Roundheads and Cavaliers, would be just as applicable; for it must be allowed that present party names have very little relation to the differences which in days gone by distinguished the members of the two political organizations that are struggling, the one to retain and the other to possess the control of the Government.

Nor is it in the power of the sharpest special pleader to make out a perfectly consistent line of argument or conduct for any considerable body of citizens; and we suspect it is not at all desirable. In 1860, for example, the original Democratic party was rent asunder, and each division, as is always the case, vied in bitterness with the other. The Democrats who supported Mr. BRECKINRIDGE expressed the most decided preference for the Republicans who supported Mr. LINCOLN over their late companions who supported Mr. DOUGLAS; and, a year later, the DOUGLAS Democrats very freely joined hands with Mr. LINCOLN and the Republicans to preserve the Union. The "Old-line Whigs," who were disbanded in 1852, were represented in 1860 by a strong body of partisans who supported Mr. BELL, and called themselves by various names. In one place they were "Union men," in another "the Opposition," and so on. The war broke up all the existing combinations. The Texas editor who is still so much set against the "Douglasites" would, if he were consistent, be a Radical; for the great body of the present Democratic organization in the North were "Douglasites." The Atlanta Democrat, who believes the hope of the country to "lie in the hands of the DOUGLAS Democracy," is similarly impracticable. He would introduce into a region which was once distracted by a disastrous party split a thoroughly useless and certainly disturbing term, which was long ago happily abandoned, and is, let us hope, forgotten in every offensive sense. In like manner the Georgia editor, who has no objection to Judge C——, because he is "a good man and a gentleman," but because "he is a new convert," would offer a rather poor inducement to the Democratic recruiting service, which is generally supposed to be in no better plight than it should be, and is believed to need all the encouragement it can get. As for the Virginia gentleman—he of the gold-rimmed spectacles and the cocked-hat—who wants a revival of the "Old line Whigs," why, we have too much respect for his gray hairs and his respectability to say a critical word. We lift our cap and we stand uncovered as he passes. But let them all pass on.

People who have nothing else to cling to cling to party names. They have not the sense to discriminate between sound and substance. It is thus that prejudices which have no general foundation sometimes seem to exist, and are often encouraged to exist. Parties, however, are, as a rule, very discriminating in this regard. They select those leaders who are most available, and give themselves small trouble about the antecedents of a desirable acquisition. They pick their candidates, as the Vicar of Wakefield did not pick his wife, precisely because of a fine, glossy outside, caring little for qualities which have worn or are likely to wear well. They know in advance how easy it is to cast them off if they do not suit. In this way Gen. GRANT was chosen by the Republicans. The scanty record he had was Democratic, but what of that? He was costly and they took him, just as [illegible] previously taken and just as they [illegible] following the most ultra of all the New England Democrats, BENJAMIN [illegible]. Instances of this sort might [be m]ultiplied of all parties. But it is not necessary.

The Democratic party of to-day is a perfectly distinct organization. It embraces no element of the old-line Democracy that may not be acquiesced in by the hardiest old-line Whig. The measures that produced the conflicts of the past were either decided long ago or else they have disappeared from the minds of men. A wholly different series of issues has come upon the country, and, recognizing certain exigencies of the present, it is the mission of the Democratic party to address itself to them. But for this it would be but a dead lion, and we might as well bury it. But for this it could not combine, as it does, many of the best materials of all parties. But for this it could not represent, as it seeks to do, the conservatism of the whole country, which is simply a consolidation of all peaceful elements against the warlike spirit of a still progressing, revolutionary and licentious craving for agitation and change. A mission of this sort is a good mission no matter how it is marshaled or by what ingredients it should be made up, or whichever name it may carry, and we seriously counsel the parties from whom we have taken the liberty of quoting the preceding illustrations, to read and to study a fable which they will find in the spelling-book of the venerable NOAH WEBSTER, and which relates to a certain dog who crossed a stream bearing a bit of meat, and what befell him. If this fable does not drop its moral in their minds it will at least refresh their orthography, and perhaps amuse them.

Santo Domingo and Hayti.

It is now proposed not only to annex Santo Domingo, but to follow up the project with the annexation of Hayti, with a view of securing Port-au-Prince. We have already shown what Santo Domingo is and has been; and a similar sketch of Hayti will, doubtless, be just as interesting to our readers. Within the last seventy years the Haytians have had abundant opportunities of expressing their political sympathies.

They declared themselves independent in 1801, and chose for their chief the celebrated TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, who, although his memory has been somewhat too much glorified, really possessed many noble qualities. In 1802 San Domingo was again brought under subjection by the French, and the captured TOUSSAINT was most cruelly done to death by the First NAPOLEON, in the horrible captivity of the fortress of Joux, in France. During the year 1803 the negroes again expelled the French, and made the ex-slave DESSALINES Emperor, with the title of JAMES I. Two years afterwards the "Emperor" was assassinated, and his lieutenant, CHRISTOPHE, was placed at the head of affairs. In 1811 CHRISTOPHE became "King," with the title of HENRY I.; but one-half of the island fell under the presidency of General PETION, who was succeeded by General BOYER. In 1820 the troops revolted, and "King" HENRY I. committed suicide, BOYER then became ruler of all Hayti, which was styled a republic, and acknowledged as such by England and France; but in 1843 he was overthrown, and the Haytian republic became once more an empire, under the sway of the Emperor *pour rire* SOULOUQUE, with his "Prince Bobo," his Marquis DE LA LIMONADE," and his "Marquis DE LA GALETTE." FAUSTIN I. was deposed in 1855, and, fleeing to Jamaica, died there, in the enjoyment of abundant pumpkin and unlimited rum. The black empire was turned into a republic again, with General GEFFRARD as President; and at his downfall the reins of power were seized by SYLVAIN SALNAVE, whose brains were blown out last winter.

From this sketch it will be seen that, the rule of CHRISTOPHE and PETION excepted, the island has been successively the prey of desperate, brutal and unscrupulous military adventurers. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE can scarcely be said to have ever governed Hayti; he merely fought, and fought most heroically, for her emancipation from the yoke of France. But DESSALINES and CHRISTOPHE were able to make some efforts to discipline and govern the hordes of intractable blacks who had been so suddenly liberated. A code called the Code Rural was devised—a body of laws of exceeding stringency, framed to prevent the enfranchised negroes from relapsing into that state of fatuous idleness to which their rulers, who were of the same blood as themselves, were fully aware that they were prone. But this Code Rural has been in abeyance for many years; and the freedmen of Hayti have for a long time been enabled, by almost incessant political convulsions, to revel in that *otium cum dignitate* which consists in cultivating just as much yam and plantain as will support nature and then going to sleep. It is idle to talk of the climate as an excuse for this indolence. White folks can work hard in the very hottest climates, and negroes will work too—when they are obliged. Meanwhile, however, the richest parts of Hayti are reverting to a state of nature, and abandoned sugar and coffee plantations are frequent even in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince, Jacmel and Aux Cayes.

Port-au-Prince holds perhaps as choice an assemblage of scoundrels as can be found anywhere in the Antilles, or even in the entire world. Assassination, cruelty bloodshed, "pillage by arms," and the overthrow of a constitution are of course highly flagitious deeds—but only when the person who perpetrates them fails to keep the upper hand.

The last revolution is a sample of all. SALNAVE was perhaps not much more ferocious or bloodthirsty than his predecessors, who, like him, had attempted the apparently hopeless task of ruling the black and yellow fiends that inhabit San Domingo. He was undeniably brave, and the closing scenes of his career were bright enough to place the poor mulatto on a level with that undaunted son of the house of HAPSBURG who was slain at Queretaro. He fought at desperate odds, for the revolutionary party had long been predominant—a thing to be expected in a country where love of anarchy is normal and submission to any kind of lawful authority is regarded as slavery in disguise.

Annexation to the United States would, undeniably, save the island; for, with Yankee organization, the negroes would be very free indeed; but they would have either to work or to "clear out," and "clearing out" is a convertible term for gradual extermination. It is a long way, however, from the bay of Samana to Port-au-Prince, and the leasehold of a harbor in the Dominican republic is but a small step towards the acquisition of the republic of Hayti. The Constitution of the United States precludes us from conquering territory. We might, certainly, buy Hayti; but who holds the title-deeds, and who could legitimately sell the property? And, then, to what profit? We have devilment enough on our hands just now without Hayti.

Biographical.

The very interesting fact, always so studiously concealed from the public everywhere, has just leaked out that Gen. GRANT's Southern Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, is a man of national distinction—that even the ear of Europe has not been wholly unsoothed by the sound of his great name on more than one occasion within the last five or six years. He is a citizen of Newark, N. J., and the Advertiser, of that town, gives us a biographical sketch of him, which opens with these youthful facts:

Thus was this great man compelled, almost in infancy, by those

> Twin jailers of the daring mind,
> Low birth and iron fortune,

to adopt whisky as a beverage and go bare-headed. But in spite of these drawbacks he went to teaching school at the age of sixteen, and studying at the same time. It seems that he was afflicted with what the medical editor of the Advertiser terms a "burning thirst for knowledge and an education," and while its paroxysms lasted "he read," we are told, "history, poetry theology, and such other reading as the town library afforded—in fact, devouring everything he could lay his hands on." It was at this period, we presume, that he laid his hands on and devoured a pile of patent-office reports, deriving therefrom that political and judicial wisdom which so won the admiration of Gen. GRANT. He was a swift as well as an indiscriminate reader. "It is related," says the Advertiser, "that he finished IRVING's 'Knickerbocker' in one night," and by reference to the almanac of that date we find that it wasn't a good night for "Knickerbockers" either. Here are some more facts of a little later date. Wherever the pronoun he appears in the extract it means BRADLEY, of course:

> In March, 1833, he made an arrangement with the minister of the parish of Berne, by which he went to live with him and prepare for college. He soon after formed the design of entering the ministry, but afterward abandoned it. He entered RUTGERS College, New Brunswick, in September, 1833, where he graduated in the distinguished class of 1836, which included, also, CORTLANDT PARKER, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Governor NEWELL and the late EDWARD COOK, of this city. During the summer and fall of the same year he was the principal of the Classical School, at Millstone, N. J. In November, 1836, he began the study of law in the office of the late A. GIFFORD, Esq., of this city. This Euled Mr. BRADLEY's residence in Newark, and it was here that he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, in November, 1839.

There never was a time, you may be bound, when they talked of sending young BRADLEY to a house of refuge for born idiots. He seems to have known everything from the start.

Mr. BRADLEY has held several positions of much more importance than that to which Gen. GRANT has appointed him, for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court amounts to very little since it has been made so easy for very little men to get into it. At one time "Mr. BRADLEY accepted the appointment of Trenton correspondent of this paper"—that is to say, of the Newark Advertiser. Subsequently, he was elected "a Director of the Newark Savings Institution," and "for years he held the arduous and responsible position of mathematician to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company" of that city. Everybody in his district was exceedingly anxious for him to run for Congress, and keep on running for it; but they could never get him to do it but once.

Says the Advertiser: "Notwithstanding that he was urged for many years to accept nominations, he always eschewed political life until 1862, when he ran for Congress in the Fifth District on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, who was the Democratic candidate." Disgusted with the people, all of whom begged him to run for office and few of whom would vote for him when he did run, Mr. BRADLEY abandoned the pursuit of political distinction, thus losing forever the privilege of voting for reconstruction and of selling cadetships, and fixed his eye upon the Supreme bench. With one eye thus fixed, he slowly, but surely, turned the other in the direction of a beautiful villa at Long Branch, and not until that villa had been bought and presented to the President of the United States did Mr. BRADLEY withdraw his gaze therefrom. He knew then that the charter for his royal road to the Supreme bench had been secured, and that the contracts were all let out to reliable men.

Mr. BRADLEY, it seems, didn't have any politics of his own up to the year 1862, but feeling then that in times like those, when the inexorable conscript law was abroad in the land, the safest place for the true patriot was the legislative halls of the nation, he borrowed a political sentiment or two in regard to crushing out the rebellion, and announced himself a candidate for Congress. The Advertiser tells us that, "Let us sink party differences, bury them under our feet, when treason and rebellion are stalking about the land, and come up Democrats, Republicans, Americans, or whatever other party there may be, shoulder to shoulder as we stand here to-day, in support of the Constitution and the Government, until its authority is vindicated forever!' was ever the burden of his speeches." He was not elected to Congress, and, although he managed to escape the draft, he did not desert his bleeding country. As men determined to do or die, he and hundreds of others like him, whose antipathy to the smell of gunpowder rendered the front intolerable to them, stood there at home shoulder to shoulder in support of the Constitution and the Government until its authority was vindicated forever. Approach, "by lonely contemplation led," and behold this picture of the young LEONIDAS and his new Thermopylæ—the heroic BRADLEY and his cohorts standing there in Newark, shoulder to shoulder, in support of the Constitution and the Government against the whole South in arms! A single glance at this extraordinary spectacle, and we are prepared to hear the Advertiser say:

> So that at the close of the war we need not be surprised at his taking his stand by the side of those who held that the seceding States had forfeited all claims to any rights as States, or to be counted as such, in any question of constitutional law, or on the adoption of constitutional amendments, and that the action of the Executive, as the head of the war power of the country, and of Congress as the legislative power, were supreme and unlimited, as in any other territory of the United States. These views were expressed more or less in detail in a letter published in February, 1863, when the questions of the confirmation of the Thirteenth amendment and the admission of Louisiana were under discussion, and in occasional public speeches from that time to this. In the expression of his views on these and other subjects, which have loomed into importance since the close of the war, Mr. B. has always been very decided, and has stood firmly by the leading dogmas of the Republican party.

But BRADLEY is not one of those rather unreasonable persons who still think that all the Southern people ought to be hanged, or burned, or buried alive. He is more liberal in his views than that. "We happen to know from personal intercourse with him," says the Advertiser, "that no man has a more generous feeling of sympathy for the South, and as it has been his chance to be selected for the Southern Circuit, in which he has expressed his determination to reside, we anticipate favorable results from the official and social intercourse with his Southern people, amongst whom he has some warm personal friends." All this is very pleasant, and we hope it is true. But if it should turn out that BRADLEY's "warm personal friends" at the South are to be found only among the carpet-baggers and scalawags, then, our worst fears will have been confirmed.

In conclusion, let us say that Mr. BRADLEY received the degree of L.L.D. from Lafayette College, Pa., in 1859, and that, "in October, 1844, he married the youngest daughter of the late distinguished Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, of New Jersey, and is the brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. WM. H. HORNBLOWER, of Paterson. Being much worn in health by many years of toil, he went to Europe in July, 1865, and returned, after an absence of five months, much benefited. He again visited Europe in 1869, and remained a few months." BRADLEY's health is now good. His face is "full of intellectual expression," while, in addition to which, "a calm cheerfulness rests upon the whole countenance."

The Late General Thomas.

We do not rate Gen. THOMAS as highly as he seems to be regarded by the press of the North. But we are not conscious of any partisan instigation to disparage him. There was a time when we entertained an active, but by no means personal, hostility toward the course which he saw fit to pursue in his administration of this military department. That hostility passed off long ago. Indeed, now that he is dead, we may confess very frankly that we have more than once turned over in our mind the possibility of having to make choice between him and some worse person as a future candidate for the Presidency, and, whilst we could never get ourselves up to this as a remote and abstract proposition, unpressed by any practical necessity, we are not prepared to deny that, as against Mr. SUMNER or Gen. BUTLER, we might not have been so far wrought upon as to forget his colder nature, and to be warmed by certain traits of soldiership which he did undoubtedly possess.

The man was brave, hardy and unobtrusive. In person he was solid, square-built, weather-bronzed, gray-bearded, but rather handsome; withal dignified and undemonstrative in his manners, having the mien and carriage of a gentleman. He illustrated in his character, in his appearance and in his conduct what the hunters understand as "a cold-nosed dog." His temperament was impulsive; his self-control perfect. But he was obstinate rather than firm; and his campaigns, which lacked genius, did not lack success, because he represented, in a very marked manner, the difference between the restless man, which he was not, and the man of action, which he was. In the saddle he bore a striking likeness to the late General LEONIDAS POLK, and, like POLK, he had the faculty of attaching his staff to his person, and inspiring the rank and file with an ideal self that was not destitute of a heroic grandeur under fire and on the night-march; for THOMAS could endure much. In other respects he was the reverse of the great soldier-bishop. POLK was warm-hearted, talkative and abundant. THOMAS was cold-hearted, reticent and frugal. As an officer, he reminds one of CLEBURNE; as a man, he seems to us a fair counterpart of the rational and more probable conception of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is not in the least surprising that the Northern people and the soldiers of the Union heroize him; or that, as the Cincinnati Commercial says, "his fame grew as the years advanced." His life and services, his nature and his habits, were of this quality. He belonged to a type of manhood,—rough, metallic, seasoned, not any more shiny than polished, and, like a piece of quartz, apt to be over-estimated on account of its weight as well as its rugged and mysterious outlines,—which always wears well. As he advanced in age he gained in discretion; and, as he advanced in rank, his temper which was originally a little brittle melted into doggedness and then cooled and hardened into dignity. In the old service he was known as a pains-taking rather than a brilliant officer. His idiosyncrasy is understood to have been his political opinions. He was an old Virginia, States-Rights Democrat of the school of MADISON and JEFFERSON, as interpreted through the resolutions of '98. It is said that as late as 1860 he was something more than an ardent friend of the movement toward secession, and there have been at various times hints of a letter which he wrote to the subsequently Confederate General MAURY, and of a conversation which he had with Captain, afterwards General, R. S. EWELL, who succeeded STONEWALL JACKSON in command of the Valley army. Assuredly this is not a proper time for the critical inspection of his antecedents, or for an inquiry into the truth or falsity of the traditional gossip which has floated about his name for eight or ten years. Whether it be true or false is of no moment, except as the one thing or the other may throw light upon his character. Either might be true without entitling him to additional credit or discredit. Whether he was willing to fight for secession or not, and, if he was, what may have been the cause of his drawing back, are questions scarcely worth discussing in an historical, and still less in a partisan, sense. He displayed prudent sagacity, as well as self-control, in restraining the impulses which must have been inseparable from his previous associations and opinions. But, in doing so, he realized our conception of his nature. He was not, as has been charged, a faithless man. On the contrary, he was thoroughly reliable, and, once engaged as a soldier of the Union, he made his mark boldly and squarely, and there does not appear a flaw or evidence of tremor in it.

He fought well. No one doubts that he saved ROSECRANS' army after Chickamauga, and, though he might have made surer game of HOOD, no one doubts that his battle at Nashville was one of the decisive victories of the war. The people of the North will always thank him for sending them from Eastern Kentucky in the early part of 1862 the first cheerful news that lighted up the gloom of the winter that followed the disasters of the summer and autumn of 1861. He was, if there be such a force as luck, a lucky commander, and luck or no luck, we all know that there is a certain chance-work in our smallest affairs, and such as there is seemed to unite itself to THOMAS' soldierly qualities and to lead him only where success and glory were to be gathered. It was not his genius, but his fortune, that gave him the job at Fishing Creek, which he did very handsomely; nor was it any prearrangement of his which assigned him the business of routing the remnant of JOE JOHNSTON's army, which he rather botched. In like manner, he was thrown a good deal with ANDREW JOHNSON, and they became close friends. They seemed to occupy the same boat. They were not altogether incongenial. Moreover, THOMAS did what few of the Federal Generals took the trouble to do. He was uniformly courteous to JOHNSON, treated him with respectful deference and made him his ally. This will account for the retention of THOMAS in command at Nashville, in 1867, when he was throwing the weight of all his power and influence into the BROWNLOW scale.

He was not exactly harsh. That is hardly the name for it. He was simply reticent and repellant, and he contrived somehow to do a great deal from which he escaped much merited censure. But it is a merit of him to say, and this we say quite confidently, that at a time when millions of plunder were going and might have been had for the taking, not a dollar of it stuck to THOMAS' fingers. His weak suit was neither parsimony nor ambition. He loved power for its own sake, and desired to be thought indifferent to considerations which have made larger men than he appear to be less. There were in him the elements of a fine, robust, independent nature, and but for the trade of arms, which does surely disturb the sweetness of humanity, he would have been as good a man as he sought to be. He had not SHERMAN's genius, but was a solider character. He had GRANT's composure without GRANT's vices, and was not disfigured by GRANT's lack of taste. There was a dim family resemblance between him and BUELL; but it is his chief characteristic that he was most like himself, having an individuality somewhat rare in his time and among his comrades. He may be described to have been to the war for the Union what old NATHANIEL GREEN was to the war for independence.

If he had lived he would have loomed up as one of the most available of all the Presidential possibilities, and it is not certain which side he would ultimately have fallen to. The Republicans had already begun to bid for him, and although it is more than likely they would have got him, it is by no means sure that some turn in the wheel might not have set him down finally at the head of the conservatism of the country. He was at bottom a conservative. It was the fortune of his life to be borne forward upon the wave of progress. It is not for us to cast up the balance, or to say what he was not or what he might have been. In presence of the dead the judgment sleeps; and we try to forget all that he did which we could wish otherwise, and to remember only, looking back into that far twilight, a rather slender and silent and bashful young soldier, who was very happy in his marriage, and who passed many joyous and useful years in the best society of the gay old Capital of States, which were then United indeed.

Women Shriekers and Women Servants.

The issue of the Saturday Review for the 12th of March contains two articles which have a certain relationship, and are equally suggestive and well written, upon "The Shrieking Sisterhood" and "Our Domestic Servants." In England, as in the United States, the servant question and the woman question are live topics. Housewives in London complain as loudly as housewives in New York, and the female associations of Wapping, Exeter and Epsom are as clamorous as those which have recently assembled in Cleveland, Chicago and Washington. The author of the article upon "The Shrieking Sisterhood" is probably the same who has delectated male readers the last two or three years with what the ladies consider a series of very cynical reflections. His present essay, however, so far from being witty and morose, as its predecessors are described, is singularly witty and sensible. It is simply an attack upon gabble. The writer thinks that the "women of advanced ideas" make too much fuss, or, as he puts it, they waste their energies by "a hysterical parade about their wants and intentions," when they ought to act and act silently. No great good has ever been done, he tells them, by shrieking, and this is the truth. Noise is certainly not strength. Talk necessarily includes a deal of dilution. "The quiet woman," we are told with epigramatic force, "who coolly measures her chances and her powers, and achieves a success equal to her endeavor, does more for the emancipation of her sex than any amount of pamphleteering, lecturing, petitioning and shrieking can do." The "shrieking sisterhood" deal in declamation rather than in deeds. They cackle like hens and wish to be considered roosters. But for all their cackling, as our writer shows, they have accomplished nothing. The real achievements of women have been silent, and the names of Mrs. SOMMERVILLE, Miss MARTINEAU, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, ROSA BONHEUR, and the writer might have added the still more famous example of Miss DIX, are given to illustrate what may be done in every walk of life by what has been done. Nothing is absolutely shut out from the reach of women if they see fit to reach out for it, and have strength to reach far enough. The following is the conclusion arrived at, and it is at once very clear and concise and very thoughtful:

> Of one thing women may be very sure, though they invariably deny it; the world is glad to take good work from whomsoever will supply it. The most certain patent of success is to deserve it; and if women will prove that they can do the world's work as well as men, they will share with them in the labor and the reward, and if they do it better they will distance them. The appropriation of fields of labor is not so much a question of selfishness as of (hitherto) proved fitness; but if in times to come women can show better harvesting than men, can turn out more finished, more perfected results of any kind, the world's custom will flow to them by the very force of natural law, and they will have the most to do of that which they can do the best. If they wish to educate public opinion to accept them as equals with men, they can only do so by demonstration, not by shrieks. Even men, who are supposed to inherit the earth and to possess all the good things of life, have to do the same thing. Every young man yet untried is only in the position of every woman; and, granting that he has not the dead-weight of precedent and prejudice against him, he yet has to win his spurs before he can wear them. But women want theirs given to them without winning, and, moreover, ask to be taught how to wear them when they have got them. They want to be received as masters before they have served their apprenticeship, and to be put into office without passing an examination or submitting to competition. They scream out for a clear stage and favor superadded; and they ask men to shackle their own feet, like Lightfoot in the fairy tale, that they may then be handicapped to a more equal running. They do not remember that their very demand for help vitiates their claim to equality; and that if they were what they assume to be, they would simply take without leave asked or given, and work out their own social salvation by the irrepressible force of a concentrated will and in the silence of conscious strength. While the shrieking sisterhood remain to the front, the world will stop its ears, and for every hysterical advocate "the cause" loses a rational, coherent and gains a disgusted opponent. It is our very desire to see women happy, noble, fitly employed and well remunerated for such work as they can do, which makes us so indignant with the foolish among them who obscure the question they pretend to elucidate, and put back the cause which they say they advance. The earnest and practical workers among women are a very different class from the shriekers; but we wish the world could dissociate them more clearly than it does at present and discriminate between them, both in its censure and its praise.

There is a book-full of truth in this, if women would only see it, and we have a practical application of it every day. There is hardly a day in the year that some woman does not either apply to us for work or send us something for publication. Certainly if the women suited us we should take them. Certainly if their contributions were suitable it would be absurd to reject them. But, usually, the applicants do not see this. They think they are rejected *because* they are women. They think their matter is declined *because* the editor is an ass.

But, *allons!* Let's to the other article, concerning "Our Domestic Servants." It is a review of a letter of JOHN MORLEY's which appeared in the last issue of the Fortnightly, of which Mr. MORLEY is the editor. This letter of Mr. MORLEY was a little gushy, though it contained some sound opinions about woman's work and womanhood and some excellent counsel to an association of women who are just now applying for a repeal of the contagious diseases act. But, having so delivered himself, Mr. MORLEY, warmed by his theme, proceeded to glow about poor milliners and poor dress-makers who cater to the vanity of fine ladies on starvation wages and poor servant-maids who fetch up scuttles of coal while the young gentlemen of the family loll upon sofas reading the morning papers. Here the Saturday Reviewer steps in with his reflections. They are less gushing and more judicious. The sum of Mr. MORLEY's complaint, reduced to plain English, is that "servantgalism," to say nothing of the millinery business, and morality do not agree. He would elevate the servant-girls therefore. He would bridge over the gulf that separates the parlor from the kitchen. To this our critic says:

> However, we will leave Mr. MORLEY to clear up his rather dark sayings upon this head and return to the question of domestic servants. What is the plain truth of the matter? The present conditions of domestic service are, says Mr. MORLEY, favorable to immorality, and that chiefly because ladies don't attend properly to their maids and young men don't help them to carry coal scuttles. With certain limitations we need not dispute the proposition; but the explanation requires to be looked into before we can admit its validity. The reasons usually given may serve to bring out the facts of the case. As matters are a great many young women are leading a very independent life, moving about from one family to another, and with strong motives for not marrying. It is a natural consequence that a certain proportion of them fall into evil courses. We do not know what the numbers may be, or whether, as a fact, the morality prevalent in this class is much better or worse than that of persons in the same rank elsewhere. Assuming, however, that the morality is not so good as might be wished, how are we to set about improving it? The fault, according to Mr. MORLEY, lies principally with the vain and frivolous fine ladies who do not recognize a common humanity between themselves and their inferiors. They ought to give their dependents good advice and to put some mental duties upon the younger members of their families. We of course should not object to the existence of a more friendly feeling in this respect, and Mr. MORLEY is only following Mr. MILL and other writers of his school in making the suggestion. But what are the difficulties to be encountered? Why is there this absence of friendly feeling, and is it the fault of the fine ladies, or in an equal degree of the servants themselves? Let us suppose, for example, that some enthusiastic family introduces the innovation, and that the young gentlemen let the maid servants improve their minds with the Times whilst their masters are carrying up the coals and laying the cloth for breakfast. The consequences, we imagine, would be singularly unpleasant to everybody concerned. Dr. JOHNSON once invited Mrs. MACAULAY to put her democratic principles in practice by asking JOHN THOMAS to sit down to dinner. The lady might have had something to say against his logic; but the test is one which Mr. MORLEY seems ready to accept. Now, in the first place, the maid has been hired to carry coal-scuttles; there is nothing in the smallest degree debasing about the practice or degrading to the dignity of human nature. She can do it quite as well as her young master and without wasting time which ought to be valuable. On the other hand, she does not care about the Times; she has no opinions about Irish landlords, and she will be perfectly content with a few scraps of intelligence from a Sunday newspaper, when she has earned an hour or two of rest at the end of the week. Why should we put our razors to cut blocks and invite the kitchen chopper to come up and do the shaving? In the next place, both SARAH ANN and JOHN THOMAS will feel themselves exquisitely uncomfortable, and make everybody else as uncomfortable as they are, in the society of the drawing-room. Both sets of inhabitants may be very good people, but they live in different worlds, have different subjects of interest, and, though on excellent terms when they meet, are not calculated for close intimacy. Between the two there is a great gulf fixed, and an attempt forcibly to bridge it over would only end in remarkable discomfort. We feel quite unable to say what would be the effects upon morality.

What a vast amount of cant there is in this world, and how curiously it is intertwisted with threads of true philanthropy and religion! In the two articles from which we have quoted an amount of error is pointed out; and yet no one can question either the sincerity or the ability of Mr. MILL, or doubt that Mr. MORLEY, who is also a man of genuine parts, believes all that he says. But, wise and honest as both indisputably are, we incline to the opinions expressed in the Saturday Review. Those opinions are at least seasonable, practical and business-like and appeal to our common, every-day, working sense as distinguished from mere sensibility and prospective achievement. How long it will be before the beautiful abstractions of the advanced liberals will become applicable to our legislative and domestic uses we cannot say. Never perhaps, but certainly not under the present organization of society. Women must work out their own redemption quietly and firmly. They must improve themselves. They stand in thorough need of both mental and moral culture. Whenever, however, they learn to blend the millinery business with mental progress we suspect the moral affinities will adjust themselves more equally. A ribbon ought to tempt no woman to be weak and vain, nor do we see why ribbon-twisting and bonnet-making are not as virtuous as the wearing thereof.

We publish a sketch of the remarks delivered by the Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY, last Monday, at Russellville. Mr. GOLLADAY says that the COURIER-JOURNAL sounded the key-note against him, and that all the other Democratic papers in the State fell into line. He gives us more than our due. We sounded no key-note. We thought that, under the circumstances, we let him off very lightly. He also says that the COURIER-JOURNAL opposed his original nomination for Congress. It is proper to remind him that at that time the COURIER-JOURNAL was not in existence.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Cincinnati Commercial heads the proclamations of the President and Secretary of State announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment with these words in large type, "ALL MEN NOT ONLY CREATED WITH EQUAL RIGHTS, BUT EQUAL AS CITIZENS." This is the Republican mode of representing the Fifteenth amendment, and it is shamelessly false, for it is contradicted by the Radical practice everywhere and by the phraseology of the amendment itself. This is the amendment in full:

> ART. XV.—Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.
>
> Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

There is nothing, the reader will observe, which says that a man may not be excluded from the ballot on account of his political antecedents or his opinions, and thousands of men all over the South are excluded for no other reason. If the amendment had been designed to render suffrage universal and impartial it would have said so explicitly. As it stands it is explicit enough to express its precise meaning. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote," it tells us, "shall not be denied on account of"—what? Why does it not read "shall not be denied on any account whatever?" But no; the right to vote is not to be denied "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." That is it—a mere negro affair. Every word refers to the negro and to the negro only. "Race" refers to the negro. "Color" refers to the negro. "Previous condition of servitude" refers to the negro. If any other class had been intended to be embraced by the beneficent provisions of this "broad and enlightened measure of civil liberty," it would have stopped with the words "previous condition," which could then have been made to cover everybody. But it does not. The words "of servitude" are added to exclude white men, making beside a bit of needless tautology, for the words "race" and "color" had already sufficiently indicated the negro. The whole thing is a piece of sham and clap-trap, which will one day be regarded all over the world, as far as it is regarded at all, as a national disgrace.

Meanwhile thousands of the best men in the country are disfranchised, and the bare effort to enfranchise the people of a single State is visited with threats of reconstruction. What a noble party this is, to be sure! What consistent and disinterested philanthropists its leaders must be!

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets in Covington on the 13th April.

Preparations are being made to establish an iron foundery in Paducah on a large scale.

The ladies of the Christian Church in Paris have organized a Ladies' Christian Association.

There is not much doing in mules in Paris. On Tuesday fifteen broke mules sold at from $180 to $260.

Judge Baker and R. G. Bush, of Hancock, are spoken of in connection with the race for Congress in the Second district.

The Marion County Agricultural and Mechanical Association are to have their fair the first Tuesday in September next.

Judge Arthur, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, made a political speech in Carrollton on Monday.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal gives notice that "after the 10th of April negroes imported from Kentucky can't vote here this year."

Mr. R. B. Logan, of Fayette, has sold his Membrino Patchen colt, two years old last spring, to W. Hall & Co., of Shelbyville, for $1,500.

Lewis McQuown, Esq., editor of the Glasgow Times, owing to professional engagements, withdraws from the race for County Attorney.

Mr. B. C. Bird, of Shelby county, purchased of J. M. Vanmeter, of Fayette county, a Durham bull calf for $300, which weighed 840 lbs. at nine months.

A company of gentlemen from Chicago will shortly visit Owensboro for the purpose of seeking out a location for the establishment of a furniture factory.

Mr. E. Rumsey Wing is spending the few remaining days of his leave of absence among his friends in the Green-river country preparatory to taking his departure for Equador.

In Winchester on Monday there were five or six hundred head of indifferent cattle on the market, the best of which brought $6 50 per hundred. Few mules, but they sold well. Good work-horses were in demand.

There is a plentiful lack of farm hands in Fulton and adjoining counties. Higher prices are being offered than ever before, and yet it is feared a large amount of land must remain uncultivated for want of force.

A party of forty-nine young men, healthy and strong, left Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, to find homes in Kentucky. Says the Courier of that city in this connection: "Thus are we daily losing the bone and sinew of our population."

A gentleman who has traveled through the greater part of McCracken county lately reports the prospects of the wheat crop better than for some years past; also that planters are making preparations to plant tobacco extensively this season.

Pitt's Point, Bullitt county, was the scene of a most audacious robbery on the night of the 18th. The bell on the steeple of the Baptist church was carried off, and has not since been seen or heard in that village. The bell was valued at $100.

Capt. Tom. C. Jones is receiving the nominations of the different nominating conventions throughout Daviess county for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. A more deserving selection could not well be effected; Capt. Jones is an excellent man.

The following appears in the Philadelphia Post of the 26th: "The name of the man found drowned at Coates-street wharf on Thursday evening is supposed to have been Emile Peters, as a letter from Chas. L. Greenwell, Owensboro, Ky., so addressed, was found in his pocket."

On Saturday last a meeting was held in Sharpsburg to take steps towards the formation of a new county out of portions of Bath, Nicholas, Bourbon and Montgomery counties, having Sharpsburg as its county seat. After discussion it was resolved to adjourn to the second Saturday in April.

In Lexington, on the second Monday in April, the grand annual Spring Horse Show takes place, when Fayette, and the rest of the Blue Grass region, will exhibit an array of thoroughbred saddle and trotting stallions which, for blood, style and beauty, cannot be surpassed on the face of the earth.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey, as is well understood, declines the Chair of Theology in the Seminary at Danville. No answer has yet come from Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Chicago, who was elected to the Chair of Homiletics and Church Government. No decision has yet been made as to whether the Theological Seminary will hold a summer session.

Joseph Case, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence, in Bourbon county, on Friday last, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Case was born in Bourbon county, August 30, 1791, entered the army in 1813, was appointed as a spy by Col. Richard M. Johnson, and performed service as such until the close of the war. He attended the meeting of the old soldiers in Paris on the 22d of February last.

There is now on view in the Wiswell Hall collection of paintings, in Cincinnati, an excellent life-size likeness of Major General Thomas, from the easel of General L. W. Price, Lexington, Ky. The ex-Confederate has treated his quondom foe with vigor and care, and, it is said, the veteran never was so thoroughly "handled" before. The sword has been turned into a brush in this case, with a vengeance.

A Democratic primary election for nominating county officers will be held in Harrison and Montgomery counties on Saturday next. In Harrison all the candidates for sheriff have withdrawn except H. E. Shawhan and Thos. Bessman. Four candidates are yet up for judge, to wit: Judge Curry, Dr. Hodges, Cate, West, and Henry Haviland. P. Wherritt, for clerk, and A. Perrin, for attorney, have no opposition, but for the minor offices there are hosts of contestants.

The noted brood mare, Rescue, died last week at the Woodburn Stud Farm, aged about 15 years, from the effects of an internal rupture and suppuration. Dr. Quickfall pronounced her case hopeless at the start. Rescue was by Berthune, dam the dam of the famous Lexington, and has produced several fine race horses, among which are Abu Beker and Ab del Kader, &c. Mr. Alexander and the racing community have sustained a great loss in the demise of the mare.

The Paducah Herald says: "It seems that we were under an erroneous impression in regard to the expiration of the Federal District Court of Kentucky on the 1st of April. The causes, however, which obtained to the creation of this court, and from which the court was considered a necessity, will, from present indications, soon have ceased to exist; and therefore the court itself will expire from having attained the end for which it was created. The regular times for holding the court in Paducah during each year are the third and first Mondays in March and November, but we believe that Judge Ballard has power to postpone its session at any time."

The prospectus of the Western Methodist, a large eight-page quarto to be published at Millersburg, weekly, commencing on the first of June, has been issued. Rev. H. A. McHenderson, D.D., is to be the principal editor, assisted by Rev. C. W. Miller, Rev. Robert Hiner and Rev. W. T. Poynter. The Western Methodist will be devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia. The high character of the gentlemen connected with the enterprise and the wide scope of territory in which it is to operate almost without opposition assure to these new candidates for public favor a large share of success. The price will be $3 per annum. Address Rev. W. T. Poynter, Millersburg, Ky., who is the financial and business agent.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There are 10,400 Masons in Alabama.

Bishop Quintard of Tennessee is still in feeble health.

The fruit crop in the region around Columbia, S. C., will prove a failure.

A charter has been granted for the erection of a cotton factory in Somerville, Tenn.

The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Thursday, April 21st, as a day of thanksgiving.

Wheat in Lafayette county, Mississippi, is looking well. A large area has been sown.

The Radicals carried Knox county, Tenn. The new constitution carried by fifteen majority.

One hundred negroes left Springfield, Mo., a few days ago, to work on plantations in Mississippi.

The deaths in Charleston last week was in the proportion of eighteen blacks to three whites.

The Maryland Legislature has up the question of the boundary between that State and Virginia.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Georgia Medical Association takes place in Macon on the 13th April.

A hotel, to cost $250,000, and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements, is projected at Atlanta, Ga.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Savannah, Ga., has contracted to send 3,000 boxes of early vegetables North this season.

A little daughter of Dr. W. G. Phillips, of Augusta, Ga., died the other day, after sucking the bloom of the yellow jessamine.

The Chinese laborers on the Texas Central railroad drink no water during the day, but keep one hand busy handing around tea.

Mr. Sam. Mobley finds on his plantation near Rome, Ga., specimens of iron ore containing from 86 to 90 per cent. of pure metal.

In Virginia there are over one hundred and twenty-five judges to be elected by the Legislature, and the candidates are multitudinous.

Mr. Bernard Graffon, on the corner of Huntingdon and Montgomery streets, Savannah, Ga., has forty banana trees in a state of fruition.

Hon. Wm. Rice, member of the Alabama Legislature from Talladega, and brother of Hon. S. F. Rice, of Montgomery, died in Talladega on the 24th inst.

The Columbus (Ga.) Industrial Association has fixed its secretary's salary at $500, its treasurer's at $100, and decided to call in an installment of 25 per cent. on the stock subscribed.

Eighty-seven thousand partridges have been shipped from High Point and Greensboro, North Carolina, to New York the past season. They cost twenty cents a pair and sold for two dollars a pair.

It seems Texas has been hoarding gold for years. Fifty millions, probably, are now in the State. The fall in gold has cost Texas, on account of this hoarding, at least five millions. This capital will now be employed.

The colored ministers of Nashville held a meeting the other day in opposition to Tennessee reconstruction. A resolution offered by the brother of Revels, recommending the cultivation of friendly relations with the whites, was adopted.

The citizens of Cleveland, N. C., held a meeting recently and adopted resolutions protesting against the invasion of their township by Scott's marauding militiamen. Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is requested to govern himself accordingly.

There was a lively little trotting race at Pickett Springs track, Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday last, the contest being between Mr. Sam McMurray's horse, Wild Irishman, and Capt. Chas. P. May's Buckskin. McMurray's horse won. Time, 2:40, 2:38.

George Tibbitts, of Newtonia, announces the discovery of a wonderful cave in McDonald county, Mo., which is supposed to be of an extent surpassing that of any similar subterranean wonder. The result of his explorations will be made known in a few days.

A report has reached Nashville that Garner and Bean, the leaders of the rival factions in Morgan county, North Alabama, were killed near Falkville on Monday. The people of that section subsequently held a peace meeting, with the object of inducing the contending parties to bury the tomahawk.

Seven hundred and fifty dollars reward, in gold, is offered by P. Field for the safe delivery, at any point in the United States, of Mrs. Dorothy Field, abducted by the Indians from Menard county, on the San Saba river, four miles below Fort Kavitt, Texas, on February 27th.

The editor of the Waco (Texas) Register has in his possession a scalp taken off the head of one of the Indians killed in the recent fight in Comanche. There is, platted with the hair of the Indian, what appears to be that of a white woman—doubtless one of the victims of the savage.

A lot of 2,000 pounds of tobacco, of a bright golden color, raised near Dalton, Georgia, was sold in Atlanta the other day, for twenty cents per pound. In Virginia such a fine article would readily command double that amount. Upper Georgia is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant.

The second main of the inter-State cock fight between Georgia and South Carolina on the one side, and Alabama on the other, was fought at Selma, Ala., last week, and decided in favor of South Carolina and Alabama. The first contest took place at Augusta, Georgia, about a month ago and was won by the same side.

A story is told that Mr. Robert A. Shepard, of Walton county, Ga., killed a sheep last fall, took care of the skin and sheared it. In the course of a few months a heavy coat of wool presented itself, which he sheared off, and now he says it is ready to shear again, there appearing to be as much as he got at any previous shearing.

An association of gentlemen, under the name of the Marine and Industrial Exhibition and Fair for Memphis and the Southwest, has been incorporated by the Tennessee General Assembly. The corporators are Messrs. Plough, Black, Moffet, Green, Cherry, Swayne, Lee, Wicks, Keating, Robbins, Humphreys, Chas. Jones, Ed. Jones, and others.

At the opening of the Circuit Court, in Richmond, Missouri, last week, Judge Lucas cast his eye over the grand jury and addressed them thusly: "Gentlemen, your faces look familiar; you have been here before; I have charged you frequently in regard to your duty; you are familiar with it, and you will now retire to your room." He knew them; they were the old stand-bys.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, [illegible] the United States army, and [illegible] ern officer in the war, is now a Brig[adier in] the service of the Viceroy of Egypt. He writes to his friends in Georgia, under date of Alexandria, January [illegible], that he arrived at that city on the 19th [of that] month, and met Gens. Mott and Loring [and th]ree officers then had an interview [illegible].

Mr. Brock, [illegible] premises about three m[iles] [illegible], Texas, a few days since, [illegible] twenty-one feet under the sur[face] [illegible] fossil tooth, evidently belong[ing] [illegible] graminiverous animal. [illegible] measures eight inches long, two and [a half] inches wide, and four and a half [inches] deep. The enamel is yet perfect. It [illegible] the animal was in proportion to this too[th] [it] must have been a whale.

Nathaniel H. McGirk, [of H]oward county, Mo., is now organizing a company of emigrants for Venezuela, [illegible] proposing to leave New York the 1st of [Apr]il. The [price] of passage is one hundred dollars currency, and further particulars may be obtained by addressing Mr. McGirk, at New Franklin, Howard county. He expects to get in a crop of cotton by the first of June, and refers to the price, one dollar a pound in gold, as offering sufficient inducement to make the venture.

The bill to divide the State of Virginia into two United States Judicial districts, introduced into the Senate Tuesday, proposes to divide the State by a line running north and south, and throwing Lynchburg, Danville and Staunton into the western district, leaving Richmond, Alexandria and Norfolk in the eastern district. By the provisions of the bill the courts of the eastern district are to be held at Alexandria, Richmond, Norfolk and Winchester. Those of the western district to be held at Lynchburg, Danville, Staunton and Wytheville.

A Louisiana correspondent says the farmers, as a general thing, are in quite an advanced state with their planting, being nearly through with both corn and cotton. A good deal of new fencing is to be seen, and fresh land is being added in many places. The prairies are quite green with grass, and the stock looks very well for this time of the year. The peach and plum crops will be an entire failure, as also the first crop of figs. This is in consequence of the late freeze and frosts. Other fruits, such as oranges, etc., are not seriously damaged.

The Weatherford (Texas) Times of the 19th gives an account of an attack of a party of about fifteen Indians upon the house of Mr. Fuller Millsap, who lives about sixteen miles west of Weatherford. Thos. Landrum, an employe of Mr. Millsap's, was killed. After an hour's hard fighting, the Indians were driven off, with one killed and several wounded. During the engagement arrows and bullets flew thick and fast around and even in the dwelling, some of which came near wounding Mrs. Millsap and her daughter, the latter of whom, with great courage, exposed herself to the enemy's fire by carrying arms and munitions to her father and brother.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association contemplate making very extensive improvements in their fair grounds before the next annual fair, and will erect a new and splendid amphitheater, capable of seating nearly four times the number of the present one. The inside circle, where the animals are exhibited, will be four hundred and twenty-four feet in diameter, which is one hundred and seventy-four feet greater than at present. In addition to the main promenade above and behind the seats, there will be one nine feet in width running in front of and below the benches. The stairs and entrances will be better arranged than they now are, and the whole structure will be plainly but handsomely finished. The outside circumference of the building will be about sixteen hundred feet, with booths arranged much as the present ones are.

According to the Calvert (Texas) Enterprise, the main street of that place after nightfall is a perfect pandemonium. It says: "Within the past week several Calvert gambling-houses have thrown open their doors to the women of the town, who, nothing loth, have taken advantage of the new liberty accorded to visit these hells daily and nightly, mostly in a state of intoxication, and the ear of the passer-by is saluted by foul-mouthed oaths and obscene jests proceeding from female lips. We are told by those whose curiosity has induced them to enter these earthly hells that some of the women sit at the tables, deal the various games, and use their wiles to induce men to risk their money; others make them a place of resort to procure victims to their nefarious trades, or to while away the time, drinking, cursing, blackguarding and outraging every sense of decency. If our city authorities are too weak to put a stop to these shameful proceedings, let them call in the aid of the citizens."

TELEGRAMS.

TUESDAY.

A motion was carried in the Legislature of British Columbia that Canada purchase Alaska and the State of Maine.

There was a driving snow-storm in Lewiston, Me., on Sunday night. Ten inches of snow fell and drifted considerably.

A bill to unite the cities of Boston and Cambridge passed to its third reading in the Massachusetts State Senate yesterday by a vote of 17 to 3.

Judge Cooly, of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, has decided the act of the last Legislature creating the Eighth District Court unconstitutional.

The War Department rejects the colored youth proposed by Ben. Butler for appointment to the Military Academy on the ground that he is not of the required age.

Donaldson, the Radical candidate, was elected Sheriff of Davidson county, Tenn., on Saturday, and Shelton, colored Radical, jailer. The other officers elected are Conservatives.

A Washington dispatch intimates that the Supreme Court will probably reverse its recent legal-tender decision, in other cases about to be heard involving the same points, and says the court, as now constituted, stands 5 to 4 against the previous action.

A. P. Curry, Republican candidate, is elected Sheriff of Memphis by one hundred and seventy majority. The Republicans also elect the Tax Collector and Clerk of the First Circuit Court. Mr. Curry, the Sheriff elect, was a colonel in the Federal army. Wright, his opponent, was a brigadier general under Confederate authority. The election is contested. Judge Anderson yesterday granted an injunction restraining Commissioner Shook from giving a certificate of election as Sheriff to Curry.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday says: It is stated that trustworthy information has been communicated to the President to the effect that the Virginia Legislature is preparing to abrogate its ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment by a coup de main, and that the members intend to rush the repeal through both houses on the same day, without notice and without debate. The President has declared that he intends to issue a proclamation announcing the adoption of the amendment as soon as Texas is admitted, and that he will not wait for the admission of Georgia.

Undoubted information has been received that leaves no question as to the personal safety of ex-Collector Bailey, of New York. Gen. Pleasanton, the present Collector, has received a letter from Bailey, without date or postmark, in which the writer expresses his gratification at Gen. Pleasanton's appointment, of which he was advised by the New York papers. He also requested the present Collector to retain as many of his old subordinates as possible; that they were all honest men, and had no part in or knowledge of his own conduct. The letter was written in Bailey's own handwriting, and was dropped in the New York post-office. It is believed that Bailey is in Canada.

Governor Palmer in reply to a letter from Hon. Cassius M. Clay asking him to accept the position of Vice President of the Cuban Aid Society of New York, says he does not consider it consistent with the public duty of a Governor of one of the United States to aid insurgents against the authority of a Government with which we are at peace. Further, he has no evidence that the so-called patriotic party in Cuba has decreed the abolition of slavery, and the fact that their leader is Gen. Jordan, who was for years in arms against our free Government to perpetuate slavery, affords no satisfactory evidence of such an intention. He is therefore unwilling to assist them or ask others to do so.

WEDNESDAY.

It is stated James Fisk, Jr., is to be elected Colonel of the Ninth regiment of New York State militia.

Gen. Walter Mitchell, several times Presidential elector for Maryland, died on Tuesday, aged sixty-seven.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the next annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in Cleveland next autumn.

Some of the newly-elected officers of Davidson county, Tennessee, did not take the candidates' oath prescribed in the franchise law. It is understood that Governor Senter will decline to commission all who neglected to take the oath.

A circular is published, which is being sent to country postmasters, by W. H. Goddard, of the Sixth Auditor's Office, Washington, requesting them to send him a list of Republicans who receive mail matters at their office, with indications who are the most active u.co.

The New York Tribune says there is not a word of truth in the Washington rumor ascribing to the Virginia Legislature a desire to withdraw its ratification to the Fifteenth amendment. Prominent citizens of Virginia give an emphatic contradiction to the whole mischievously designed story.

The inquest in the case of the Donnelly family, who were crushed to death by the falling of a New York tenement building during the gale of Sunday, has been postponed by the Coroner until Saturday. The funeral of the victims will take place to-day. Much excitement continues in the neighborhood of the ruins, and public opinion holds the constructor of the frail, fallen building responsible for the calamity.

THURSDAY.

The Mississippi river is open as high up as Dubuque and boats are running to that point.

The Dominion Parliament has ordered an inquiry into the landing of a small-pox patient at Halifax, by the steamer City of Brussels.

A cable dispatch yesterday announced the death of Sigismund U. Horstman, of Philadelphia, in Rome, of malarious fever. His daughter died there last week.

Miss L. Emma Barkaloo, who was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, a few days ago, was enrolled as an attorney in the Missouri Supreme Court yesterday.

The report is revived that Jordan has resigned command of the Cuban insurgent army. It is asserted that he has already left the island and is at Lobos Key Light-house.

Theodore Tilton is out in a card, in which he proclaims himself as commissioned to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in woman's enfranchisement. He says the purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents, and the friends of the cause are requested to send in their names at once.

Advices from Gainesville, Texas, report an extensive raid of the Comanche Indians. Over forty families have been massacred in Western Texas. It is reported, also, that several hundred horses have been captured and several houses burned. It is believed that the commander at Fort Sill, if disposed, could have prevented part, if not all, the massacres. Over seventy of the horses are reported near there, in possession of the [illegible] Quaker tribe.

A movement is on foot in Chicago, with Mrs. Elizabeth Osgood, Goodrich, Willard and others at its head, to organize an independent woman's suffrage association in opposition to the party of Mrs. Livermore, Susan B. Anthony and others. A meeting will be held in Farwell Hall next Tuesday. The call takes the ground that the legislative departments of the national, State and municipal departments should be under the control of women, while the executive and judicial departments should be under the control of men.

General John H. Martindale has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration before the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Philadelphia on the 19th of April. Letters have been received by the Corresponding Secretary of the society from President Grant, Secretary Belknap and General Sherman announcing their acceptance of invitations to be present at the reunion and banquet in Philadelphia, and take part in the exercises. The society will meet in the Academy of Music at 1 o'clock, and the banquet will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Continental Hotel. Members of the society attending the reunion will, upon proper identification, receive transportation at half the usual rates upon almost all of the Northern and Western railroads.

The Blue Earth City (Minn.) Post of the 26th gives the details of the freezing to death, in the town of Seely, of the wife and three children of A. L. Bates. Mr. B lived on a prairie some distance from any other habitation. During the prevalence of a severe storm, his house took fire and burned to the ground, and before assistance could be obtained to remove his family, they perished with cold. Mr. Bates returned with assistance just before his wife breathed her last. The same paper gives an account of the freezing to death, during a storm, of two brothers named Coleman, living at Lake Belt, Minnesota; of a German named Dushards, and a Norwegian, at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa, and three others, names unknown, at Cherokee, Iowa.

FRIDAY.

The colored citizens of New Orleans yesterday fired a salute of 100 guns over the Fifteenth amendment proclamation.

The canvass for the city election in Evansville is waxing warm. The promulgation of the Fifteenth amendment upsets all calculations, and leaves candidates at sea.

A dispatch from Virginia City, Montana, says: "Gulch mining is becoming quite brisk. Several parties have started for Cedar-creek mines within a few days past, and many more are getting ready to leave for the same place."

Late Havana correspondence states that two battles have been fought in the Los Tunas district, both of which resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards. It was thought that Gen. Jordan commanded in the last fight. The report of these Cuban victories was not credited at Madrid.

The text of the address of the Spaniards in Cuba to the Spaniards at home, a mention of which has been made by telegraph, is published. It opposes vehemently the transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, and concludes with this declaration: "The Spaniards who are in Cuba may be conquered, but ceded or sold, never. Cuba shall remain Spanish, or we will abandon her when converted to ashes."

A quiet movement is understood to be in progress in New York city and in Washington, looking to the removal of Collector Grinnell, and the appointment in his place of ex-Senator Thomas C. Murphy. The movement is said to have considerable strength, and to be ardently championed by General Butler. Murphy has not heretofore been supposed to be such a specially devoted friend of General Grant's as he has been of E. D. Morgan's.

Advices from Connecticut show that about eleven hundred colored men have made application for registration, and, according to the laws of the State, the boards of registration can decide on their claims on the morning of the election, so that the announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, on Wednesday, will secure the right to vote of at least one-half of the above number of colored men. Both Senators Ferry and Buckingham were expected home yesterday.

SATURDAY.

Stephen Preston, the newly-appointed minister plenipotentiary from Hayti, arrived in New York on Thursday from Port au Prince.

Benjamin H. Warren, well known in financial circles throughout the South, died in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, aged forty-[illegible] years.

Frank Dewson, of Springfield, Mass. [illegible] the billiard championship of Massachus[etts] [illegible] Boston on Thursday night by defeating [illegible] Wilmarth.

The Jefferson Fire Department had [illegible] last celebration and parade yesterday [illegible] the old order. Henceforth Jefferson City [will] be the Sixth district of New Orleans.

Gen. Lee left Augusta, Ga., yesterday [morn]ing for Savannah. In accordance [with his] earnest solicitations there was no public [de]monstration. He was visited at the Pla[nters'] Hotel by a large number of citizens. [His] health is improving.

Private advices from the Hawaiian King[dom] state that one of the first measures bro[ught] before the Legislature by the Govern[ment] will be the bill granting a subsidy o[f] [illegible] service between San Francisco and Au[stralia] via Honolulu. There is no doubt of its [pas]sage.

A discussion of the woman's suffrage [ques]tion took place at Peoria, Illinois, on T[hurs]day evening between Miss Susan B. Anth[ony,] of New York, and Prof. E. C. Hewett, o[f the] Illinois Normal University. The discu[ssion] lasted two hours. The Professor is sa[id to] have come off second best.

Collector Grinnell will, in a few [days take] steps to reform many of the abuses wh[ich] exist in the system of examination and [ap]praising the luggage of emigrants arrivi[ng at] Castle Garden, New York. He has al[so] appointed a new Superintendent of the [Cus]toms Department at the depot.

For several weeks past an unusual [illegible] of money orders and drafts from Phil[adel]phia and New York have been receive[d at] Burlington, Vt., payable to men well [known] as Fenians. Lately there have been [myste]rious movements of loaded teams fro[m] Albans to Underhill and Westford, and on the railroad. One week ago last Su[nday] night several double teams, freighted [with] boxes and casks, passed north[illegible] the village of Fairfield, [illegible] St. Albans, and the same [illegible] last Sunday night in Fairfax, which [lies be]tween Westford and Fairfield. Six of [these] teams were seen, all bound north. Fai[rfax] is largely inhabited by Irishmen, [most of] whom are Fenians, and it is only abo[ut] [illegible] miles from the Canada line.

SUNDAY.

Receipts of internal revenue yesterday [illegible] $1,026,090.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., sailed for [Eu]rope yesterday in the City of Brookly[n to] prepare for the yacht contest.

Gov. Davis has issued a proclamation [call]ing a session of the Texas Legislat[ure to] meet at Austin on the 20th inst.

It is understood from official sources [that] the President has submitted to his Ca[binet] his proposed message to Congress sugge[sting] general amnesty.

Rumor gains strength that Grinnell [will] soon resign his position as Collector at [New] York and that General Merritt will r[etire] from the naval office.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, will reach W[ash]ington next week, on business befor[e the] Committee on Reconstruction, to rep[ly to] charges against that State and to oppose [re]construction.

Governor Bowie has vetoed an act [incor]porating Charlestown, Kent county, [Mary]land, because the citizens entitled to vote [un]der the provisions of the bill are describ[ed as] white male citizens.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay has written a lett[er in] reply to Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, in whi[ch he] puts some severe strictures on the Gover[nor's] reasons for declining to act as Vice Pre[sident] of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society.

MONDAY.

Returns from two-thirds of the Stat[e of] Tennessee indicate that the new constitu[tion] has been ratified by a decided majority [in the] grand division.

An incendiary fire early yesterday m[orn]ing, on the corner of King and Mu[illegible] streets, Portsmouth, Virginia, destroyed [several] buildings, including the postoffice. The [let]ters, office books, and papers of the posto[ffice] were saved. Loss, $12,000, partly insure[d].

Ellison still holds the City Hall at R[ich]mond, and Gen. Canby has not yet sent [the] military to aid the United States Marsha[l in] ejecting him. It is understood, howe[ver,] that the military will be sent to-morr[ow] when Ellison will resign to other quart[ers] and continue to act as Mayor.

The interest in Cincinnati over the elec[tion] has reached its climax. The colored peo[ple] held two large and enthusiastic meetings [yes]terday on the Bible question. They devel[oped] the fact that the colored votes will be c[ast] almost unanimously in favor of retaining [the] Bible in the public schools.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Tennessee all Right—The Fifteen[th] Amendment—Old Man Dent's Co[mment] Thereon—Bank Lobby at W[ork] —The Bowling Green District— Word to the Democrats—Sherman [and] Butler—Personal.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.

It has been settled, for the present at [least,] that Congress will not lay hands on Tennes[see.] And yet, there was imminent danger at [one] time that the State would be disman[tled.] Butler took the initiatory steps, at the in[sti]gation of Brownlow and those other [illegible] the devil, Maynard, Arnell, and their [con]gressional associates, and a few malconte[nts] in the State. These conspirators had age[nts] to hunt up and report every disturbance, [every] semblance of wrong, that had occurred with[in] the past three years, and these, with "o[ut]rages" manufactured to order, tog[ether] with the statements of the altered condi[tion] made by delegations of negroes and degrad[ed] whites, summed up their stock in trade. Th[ey] had their effect; but the prompt correction [of] the stories by army officers in the State [and] the protest of a few respectable men there [who] affiliate with the Radicals against Congre[ssional] interference upset the programme [illegible] satisfy that only a reaction [illegible] and it is scarcely possible for the conspirat[ors] to consummate their designs during this s[es]sion of Congress. The Congressmen fro[m] Tennessee (excepting Hawkins) had in vi[ew] chiefly their own re-election, without wh[ich] their return is impossible, but also shared wi[th] Butler the idea of raising the devil general[ly.] As it is, not one of them will be re-elec[ted] from that State. Maynard, however, will [get] some fat office. He is a valuable member [of the] Radical party, holding himself ready [at] all times to do the bidding of his party. [Next] to Butler he is the most unscrupulous a[nd] malicious man in Congress.

THE NEGRO AMENDMENT.

The announcement by proclamation [of] this abominable creation of the Radical par[ty] has become a part of the Constitution d[e]lights the intense Radicals and their frien[ds] the darkeys. It was quite the topic last eve[n]ing, and the ultras congratulated each oth[er] that they had participated in a measure th[at] puts a negro on a level with themselves. But [I am] satisfied that some of the conservativ[es] of the party who have realized too late th[at] their associates are Constitution-breaker[s] rather than the preservers of that sacred in[stru]ment, regret the part they have taken [in] securing the adoption of this amendmen[t.] They feel no doubt much like old man Den[t,] the President's father-in-law.

WHAT THE OLD MAN SAID.

It was understood yesterday that Gra[nt] would sign and issue the proclamation, and [a] number of persons, correspondents, &c., we[re] present to witness the interesting event. O[ld] Dent, a life-long Democrat, was there to[o.] During the rush around the President aft[er] the document was signed, the old man raise[d] from his chair and said, "Well, boys, you'[ll] be God damned sorry you ever did this," an[d] having thus emphatically expressed his opi[nion] he stalked out of the room. Perhaps [a] good many others in this country will [illegible] think d—n, if they don't say so.

THE BANK LOBBY.

The representatives of the banks from Mai[ne] to Texas are here. They come to exert [their] pressure on this or that Congressman, so as t[o] kill that particular feature of the Fundi[ng] Bill which affects the interests of the gre[at] monopoly, the National Banks. They wi[ll] accomplish their purpose too. Well ma[y] your honored Representative Mr. Beck [in]quire if the rule cannot be enforced whic[h] precludes a member from voting on a mea[sure] in which he is interested pecuniarily. More than one-half of the members of Co[n]gress have bank stock, and, if it is necessar[y] to defeat this clause in the Funding Bi[ll,] good many more will have stock before it [is] voted on. The lobbyists know how to pa[ss] or defeat a measure; and no bill can pass th[e] Congress against the interests of the Nationa[l] Banks.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

At the suggestion of several Democrati[c] members I address a word to the Democra[ts] of the district lately represented by Mr. Go[l]laday. The Radicals expect one of the[ir] number to be returned. They predicate the[ir] ideas on a supposed division of the Dem[oc]rats as between the nominee of the [party] and Mr. Golladay, who is reported to [be] an independent candidate; this with the n[e]gro vote. I was not aware the Radicals ha[d] a candidate, but from this it is apparent th[at] he will be on the political course in due ti[me.] The Radicals would be proud of a [illegible] gro-loving, negro-shrieking Representati[ve] from Kentucky. It is hoped the unity of [the] Democratic party in this contest will defe[at] their wishes. And then again if disturban[ces] are made at the polls that you will be urg[ed] against the Democrat who may be elec[ted] and a contest, if possible, will be made [for] the seat.

PERSONAL.

Judge R. B. Carpenter, formerly of you[r] State, but now of South Carolina, was here [a] day or two ago. Carpenter will probably b[e] the "people's candidate" for Governor agains[t] Scott (carpet-bagger), who now fills the office. Col. R. B. Alston, who was chief of Gen. John Morgan's staff, is on a visit here.

A. H. Bowman, lately appointed Assessor o[f] the Seventh Kentucky District, arrived to-da[y] to look after his interests.

SHERMAN ON BUTLER.

Tecumseh Sherman evidentl[y] [illegible] A railroad man was talking with [illegible] about Tennessee matters the other day. [illegible] man said, "Do you want to know how to st[op] Butler?" "Yes, of course I do," said the Tennesseean. "Well, just give him a big fe[e] to attend to your railroad suit, and Tennessee won't be put out of the Union. He couldn't [refu]se the suit and his fee if the State wasn't i[n] the Union." Sharp, that. X. L.

An Indianapolis paper stated that a[n] Iowa woman, to punish her children, throw[s] pepper in their eyes, and then hangs them u[p] by the arms to keep them from pawing th[e] pepper out. The Iowa State Register com[es] back with the following: "A Hoosier wom[an] in Indiana used a handful of pins on h[er] daughters as a flesh brush, and fed a[n] orphan in her charge to the hogs."

The Evansville Journal (Rep.) [illegible] "Major Gardner, of Martin, Gardner & [Co.,] who has been traveling in West Ten[nessee] and Kentucky, reports that country [is] only very quiet, but prosperous. The [illegible] saw Hon. Emerson Etheridge, exactin[g] obedience by dropping corn in his field, [illegible] ed by a colored man."

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.

TEXAS SENATORS.

MR. DRAKE presented the credentials of Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanigan as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4th, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 4th, 1875, and he asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office.

The credentials were read at the request of Mr. Thurman, and the Senators took the oath and seats on the Republican side of the Senate.

GENERAL THOMAS.

The House joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of Gen. Thomas passed.

AMES.

At 1 o'clock the case of Gen. Ames, as Senator-elect from Mississippi, came up in order. Mr. Vickers argued the alleged declaration by Ames to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary action on his part could be shown to make the intention valid.

HOUSE.

THE TEXAS DELEGATION.

MR. PAINE, from the Election Committee, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and they were *prima facie* entitled to seats.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., was opposed to the swearing in of one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was Captain in the army, and of having boasted that he bribed a negro soldier to swear falsely before the military commission which tried him.

MR. VAN TRUMP asked whether the affidavits were ex parte.

MR. BUTLER admitted they were.

MR. VAN TRUMP submitted that they should not be used to affect the judgment of the House.

MR. SHANKS moved to refer the charges against Conner to the Committee on Elections.

MR. STEVENSON, member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the Committee, and charged that the objection made to Conner was, that he alone of the delegation was a Democrat, a bad Texan boy. That might be all true. He did not expect any very high specimens of Christian gentlemen sent up here from Texas; but what had they to do with that? How did that affect Conner's right to a seat? The member from Massachusetts, who charged Conner on affidavits with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was, in his judgment, a farce; and worse, it was a base partisan proceeding, and as such he denounced it.

["Good for you," from a Democratic member.]

MR. ORTH denounced the proceedings against Conner as most preposterous. He was a native of Indiana; had entered the army and served continuously until the close of the war, and then had been appointed Captain in the regular army, in which he had served till the time he had accepted the nomination as a candidate for Congress in Texas. Against his loyalty the breath of suspicion could not be brought. Captain Conner was charged with being severe to his soldiers. If that was a disqualification, other members of the House might be ousted. It might exclude those who were attempting to exclude this young man from his seat. He was sorry Captain Conner came here the only Democratic carpet-bagger in Congress. Affidavits from newspapers were unworthy the attention of the House, and he hoped the House would promptly say so.

MR. DAWES said this was the first time an objection had been made to swearing a member elect because of unbecoming or improper conduct while not a member. While he [Dawes] was Chairman of the Committee on Elections statements and affidavits had been received as to the criminal conduct of a member from New York, and the committee had directed him to return them to the persons sending them, with a notice that that was a question between the member and his constituents, and, if they chose to be represented by the gentleman, it was their own business, and not the business of the Committee on Elections or of the House.

MR. BUTLER said he would not reply to the denunciation of his eloquent and impulsive friend from Ohio [Stevenson], that this was a partisan proceeding, because, with a majority of three-fourths in the House, one Democrat, more or less, was of no consequence. He had believed it his duty to bring to the attention of the House four affidavits, and he had read of officers and non-commissioned officers swearing to what Capt. Conner had said at a public meeting where he advocated the ground that he had whipped his negro soldiers and bribed them to commit perjury.

MR. GARFIELD asked if it would be safe to establish a rule of inquiry into the character of speeches made by candidates for Congress.

MR. BUTLER replied that his proposition was that the House could inquire into anything that ought to be inquired into. [Laughter.]

MR. STEVENSON—I would like to ask the gentleman one question.

MR. BUTLER—No, sir; I cannot yield to you at all.

MR. STEVENSON—I want information.

MR. BUTLER—I have not time to give you all you want. [Laughter.]

MR. STEVENSON—I don't believe the gentleman is competent to inform the House.

MR. BUTLER—Then why ask me? [Laughter.]

MR. STEVENSON—Because I believed you would refuse.

MR. BUTLER went on to say he had brought these affidavits to the attention of Captain Conner, and he had said he was not responsible for what he had said in a political speech to get voters.

The discussion, which at times became quite heated, was further carried on by Ingersoll, Shanks and Butler, of Massachusetts, against the right of Conner to a seat, and Hale, Stevenson, Poland, Schenck and Banks in favor of it.

MR. SHANKS said he had once sent Conner as a cadet to the Naval Academy, and he had been dismissed for utter worthlessness.

MR. STEVENSON alluded to the fact that the control of the subject had been taken from the Committee on Elections by the gentleman who generally took charge of everything. According to the argument of that gentleman [Butler], if anybody brought to the House *ex parte* affidavits taken in Virginia, New Orleans, or Texas, making charges against a member, he would have to be ousted from his seat and tried on the charges. He had heard some of the most outrageous charges made against sundry members of the House. He did not believe them. He didn't believe any member had ever taken a [illegible] pel and chained [illegible] in a chain gang, and made them all work [illegible] slaves. He didn't believe any member of the House had carried away the [illegible] whole city. [Laughter.] It was [illegible] body said it, and he for one would [illegible] contempt a man who would ask [illegible] such a question. But if the House [illegible] question, it would have to try it.

MR. BUTLER—Will the gentleman let me [illegible]

MR. STEVENSON—No, sir. I believe in [illegible]

MR. BUTLER—[illegible] gave you five minutes, and you will not give me any.

MR. STEVENSON—The gentleman robbed the Committee on Elections of its whole time, and gave back five minutes. [Laughter.]

Finally discussion closed. The motion of Mr. Shanks was rejected and the four Texas members sworn in. Their names are W. T. Clark, J. C. Conner, E. Degener and G. W. Whitmore.

On motion of Mr. Orth Mr. Conner was allowed ten minutes for personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. Shanks to the fact that his [Conner's] father had been a prominent opponent of that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and that he [Shanks] supposed he owned him because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. Butler he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability he had been forcibly impressed to-day with the conviction that he [Butler] had missed his calling, and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of a low comedian.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

MR. BUTLER [illegible] Oh, [illegible] know anything better. [Laughter.]

MR. CONNER—I withdraw it.

MR. SHANKS [illegible] from Texas had not [illegible] turned out the naval academy for utter worthlessness, and again add [illegible]

The SPEAKER remin[ded] the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House and that remarks in reference to him which were in order an hour ago were not in order now.

MR. SHANKS—I beg the pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the discussion, which had been too general on generalities in general, and not particular enough on particulars in particular. He ridiculed the idea of free trade as a myth; also that of applying to the United States, with its great extent of country and variety of soil and climate, theories which had been applied to such insignificant spots of earth as England, France, Belgium, and Germany. They might as well undertake to fit a part of a great lusty, growing youth, in the full prime and vigor of life, of large stature, to a decrepid, worn-out, dwarfish old man.

The bill had been called the Schenck bill, and he had been held responsible for everything in it. That was not fair. If the committee had wanted to get up a bill which would be satisfactory to each member it would never report a tariff bill. There were many things in it which did not meet his approval, and which he would vote against. For instance, he had been for imposing twenty per cent. duty on coal, but a majority of the committee was not of the same opinion, and therefore the bill had been reported without any amendment on the subject, but leaving the duty as it now stands.

He had noticed that every man who had anything to protect was quite willing to have that protected, but was willing to fall in with the cry of free trade as to everything else. He understood it to be the intention of some members to move to recommit the bill or strike out the enacting clause. He reminded the House that the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the law as it now stands, and to which the pending bill was a great reduction. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of $22,994,431 in taxation on the importations of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from a reduction of duty.

If the bill were recommitted, the committee might vary the articles on which reduction had been made, tea, sugar, coffee, spices, etc., but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and the public credit. The committee had set out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue, and had fixed the sum at $30,000,000. A close calculation, however, showed that on importations last year the reduction recommended amounted to nearly $28,000,000.

As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly that he never had had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on various manufactures of iron, nor had the committee done so in this bill. The committee had merely changed the classification. Some things might be apparently higher, and some were lower, but the purpose of the committee had been to make duties more specific and to improve classification, but to keep the general average at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pig-iron was reduced from $9 to $7 a ton. He explained in defense of the new classification of steel and sugar, the uniform duty on steel being fixed at 2½ cents per pound, instead of the present rate, 2¼ cents to 3, 3½ and 3¾, with 10 per cent. ad valorem; and the rates on sugar, which are now 3, 3¼, 4, and 5 cents per pound, being fixed at 3 cents for the 3-cent and part of 3¼-cent grades; 3 cents for part of 3¼ and all 4-cent grades, and 4 for 5-cent grades.

He denied that this change was for the benefit of refiners, but claimed it would insure benefit to consumers. He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculturists, and said there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to agricultural interests. Tariff was raised on flax and tow, and flaxseed, and castor beans, and hides and all raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by manufacturers of oils and leather. He, therefore, denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for farmers.

He criticised the project of a tariff suggested by the American free trade league, and said that it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but protested against her making a tariff for the United States. In conclusion, he said that the practical debate would take place on the details of the bill, and as that thing would come up the first to-morrow in the committee on the whole, he would invite them all to tea. [Laughter.]

The committee rose.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

MR. LOGAN introduced, at the request of a friend, a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

MR. STEVENSON introduced a resolution of inquiry, similar to that introduced by Mr. Willey in the Senate, relative to the practicability of the James river and Kanawha canal. Adopted.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, April 1.

FLORIDA SENATOR.

The petition of C. B. Hart, of Florida, claiming that the election of Senator Gilbert is illegal, representing that Hart was subsequently legally chosen, and asking for his seat, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SUFFRAGE.

MR. MORTON introduced the following as a substitute for the former bill:

Be it enacted, &c, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery or threats of depriving such persons of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such persons from rented houses, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew lease or contract for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than six months, and fined in any sum not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or attempt to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person from voting at any Presidential, Congressional, State, county, town, or municipal election, in any State, Territory or District, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, or shall, acting in the capacity of a State, county, township, municipal, Territorial, or District officer, fail, refuse or neglect to perform any official act with intent to prevent, hinder, or delay any persons as aforesaid from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than six months, and fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over offenses created by this act.

GENERAL AMES.

At 1:10 the regular order, the case of Gen. Ames, was proceeded with, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Bayard, Edmunds and Trumbull against, and Mr. Sherman in favor of the admission of Ames to a seat.

MR. SHERMAN, during the debate, disclaimed being governed by partisan considerations.

Discussion was continued by Sumner, Carpenter, Davis, Edmunds, and Conkling. Finally, Mr. Sumner moved to amend the report of the Judiciary Committee by striking out the word "not," so as to make it read that Adelbert Ames is eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he has been appointed. Motion agreed to—Yeas 40, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Brownlow, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Howell, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams and Wilson—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, McCreery, Norton, Pratt, Schurz, Trumbull and Vickers—12.

Messrs. Stockton, Thurman, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Johnson, who were opposed to the motion, announced that they had paired with Morton, Sawyer, Boreman and Lewis respectively.

The report of the committee as thus amended was then adopted.

Gen. AMES presented himself and took the usual oath of office.

After a brief executive session, the Senate at 5:15 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill, an hour being allowed for general debate.

MR. GARFIELD, after eulogizing the system of internal revenue taxation, said there were now four hundred and forty-five iron furnaces in blast in use, of which nineteen were in his district. This bill proposed to reduce the duty on pig iron two dollars per ton, equivalent to twenty-two and a half per cent. If the House thought that ought to be done he would not resist it, although his constituents were opposed to it. He thought, however, rather inconsistent on the [illegible] the Committee on Ways [illegible] to provide that castings in iron, such as water-pipes, the cheapest kind of iron casting, not costing over one-third more than pig iron, should pay a duty of one and three-fourth cents per pound, equal to thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents in gold per ton, and he was firmly of the opinion the wisest thing which the protectionists of the House could do was to unite in a reasonable reduction of the [illegible] rates of duties on imported articles. [illegible]

He was the wisest man who saw the [illegible] of public opinion, and tried to protect [illegible] try against sudden collapse and [illegible] change. If he did not misunderstand the temper of the times, the protectionists would be compelled, if they did not do it of their own volition, to submit to a violent reduction; one which would, without much discrimination, sweep across industry in a ruinous way. He warned them that there will be a reaction which would break down a protective system, and he believed that the wisest thing its friends could do was to [illegible] by and see that reductions were steadily and prudently and carefully made. He warned them that there were seventy Democrats on the floor who were nearly all avowed free-traders.

MR. WOOD—I do not know a single free-trader, as such, on this side of the House.

MR. COX rose.

MR. GARFIELD, indicating him—There is one.

MR. COX—Yes, sir.

MR. MUNGEN—Here is another.

MR. WOOD—I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, but I am not for abolishing free trade, and I believe that is the general opinion on this side of the House.

MR. GARFIELD—In addition to [illegible] [illegible] these States count on this floor, there are fifty-one who will probably vote for a reduction of tariff in some shape, and, if they are not gratified by some substantial reduction, they are likely to go a good deal further toward our Democratic friends than they might otherwise go. This is my view of the situation; but I call the attention of the country to it, as one of the forces in the case.

With these forces before us, and without inculpating anybody, without saying, as some have, that importers are utterly hostile to American interests, or without characterizing manufacturers as greedy cormorants, sucking the life blood of the nation, we should look to the Treasury and to the possibilities of the case and, like wise men, adjust ourselves to the situation, and agree to come down to a suitable policy which shall accept either of the extreme doctrines urged on this floor.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, after discussion, the blank in the first section, fixing the time when the bill shall go into effect, was filled with "the 1st of October, 1870."

The following clause having been reached: "On teas of all kinds 20 cents per pound,"

MR. LOUGHRIDGE moved to amend by adding a proviso to admit, free of duty, tea, when imported in American vessels, or foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to exemption from discriminating duties.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Cox, Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevenson, Boyd, Axtell, Wood, Mungen, and others. But without action the committee rose.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

☞ In a double-leaded leader, the Omaha Herald says this on the Cullom polygamy bill: "Omaha and all this Western country have a deep stake in this matter, and the Union Pacific railroad is also vitally concerned in it. The Nebraska delegation in the Senate should never consent to making a law of the Cullom bill. Its passage by the Senate will insure, not the certainty, but the liability to, the destruction of a vast and growing trade and business which it would require twenty years to repair and restore."

GOLLADAY.

"It Was a Grievous Fault, and Grievously Hath Caesar Answered It."

Speech of the Hon. J. S. Golladay at Russellville.

[From the Russellville Herald, March 30.]

Monday being County Court day, and this gentleman being in town, he availed himself of the occasion to make a speech in explanation and vindication of his action in reference to the appointment of young Holdane, of the State of New York, to a cadetship.

He set out by an appeal to Heaven that he was innocent of the charge of corruption, and referred to the persecution of the Sage of Ashland as an illustration of how unfounded charges follow good men through their lives and survived them after death; that he was the victim of circumstances—that the Radical party found it necessary to break the force of the development of corruption and venality which had been brought to light in reference to their own partisans by the sacrifice of a prominent Democrat; and, he being one, and a Kentuckian also, was the more readily selected as an object on which to vent their wrath. That no sooner had the charge of bargain and sale been made against him, than his own party press and party friends took up the cry, and lent a helping-hand to the Radicals in their efforts to victimize and destroy him.

For the action of the Democratic press he could make proper allowance. The reason for their course is easily understood—they have been denouncing the venality and corruption of the party in power, and when the charge was made against him, to preserve their consistency, they had denounced and condemned him without proof and without hearing. He had been in a position which did not allow a public vindication of himself—he had been a prisoner—he had been kept in duress at Washington—he had written letters to friends all over the District, stating the facts in the case, but had not the privilege or means of making public these facts as they were developed before the Committee of Investigation. The course pursued against him by the Military Committee was such that at one time he had seriously thought of publicly chastising the chairman, by the infliction of stripes by a cowhide, but that he had restrained himself and let things take their course. Unrestrained by any efforts on his part, said Committee had pursued their investigations to the conclusion, and the result was that not a scintilla of testimony had been elicited sustaining the charge which malignity had invented.

He said it had been his misfortune not to be a favorite with the newspaper press. When he made his first race for Congress, every paper in the District, with the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL thrown in, was against him. He had tried hard to cultivate the friendship of the editor of the Russellville Herald, but had failed to accomplish the desired end. During his late troubles, whilst the editor of that paper had said nothing against him, yet he had inflicted upon him the most excruciating torture by collecting and publishing all that had been written against him by the Democratic papers of the State, without at the same time publishing what had been said in his favor. That if the editor had published what both sides had said—had published the letter of Mr. Brown, his attorney, who, Radical though he be, had volunteered in his defense—giving a statement of the testimony of the father of young Holdane—that on his return he would have taken him by the hand, and thanked him from the bottom of his heart. But he had not done so. The denunciations of the press, thus published, had flown over the country on the wings of the wind, and he would not be able to fully counteract their effect. The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL had sounded the key-note of attack and denunciation, and the other Democratic papers had fallen into line. The Glasgow Times had been bitter and severe on him—but he did not intend to say a harsh word about anybody except the editor of the Lexington Gazette. He read from that paper an article which charged him with having confessed the crime of selling a cadetship for two thousand dollars, &c. He said his attorney, Brown, had written said editor a letter, correcting his unfounded charges, and he had refused to publish it; and he now took occasion to say that the editor of the Lexington Gazette was a *little, mean, dirty son of a bitch—a damned Jew son of a bitch*—and if he should ever meet him he would be tempted to violate one of the ten commandments.

He said that these charges against him had been spread broadcast over the whole country, and had naturally excited a great deal of prejudice against him—but that though there were those who did not like him or feel friendly toward him, he was satisfied there was no man who knew him believed he had been guilty of corruption or received money in the disposition of the cadetship. He believed there were those in Russellville who did not feel friendly toward him; that he had been told he would be rotten-egged if he attempted to speak here; that some miscreant had enclosed him an anonymous letter containing the articles from the Lexington Gazette, with these words attached: "You damned thief, you ought to be hung," but he would not attribute it to any citizen of character or position in town; and notwithstanding all these things, he did not believe there was any one here who would say he was guilty of the charges laid against him. He had returned to his people at the earliest possible moment, to be heard by them and to ask a vindication at their hands. He had announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress, and he was only asking for that which he had. The election was so near at hand he would not have an opportunity to see the people and make his defense before them. A convention had been called to assemble in a few days after his return home—that he had no opportunity to present his case before the whole district, and to run against a convention he did not believe he could be elected. The simple fact of going back to his seat in Congress did not amount to anything with him—he desired a re-election alone as a vindication. His going to Congress had already proved to him a curse—that his prominence as a Democrat had pointed him out as a mark of Radical vengeance—and he had been pursued by the Radical party, after they had determined on a victim, with a zeal that admitted of no doubt of his destruction.

He said the investigation of bargain and sale in reference to the disposition of cadetships by members of Congress had originated from an advertisement or notice in the New York Times in reference to one being in market for disposition—that the Radicals in this District very soon thereafter trumped up the charge against him, and it first appeared in a Sunday paper at Washington—that Mr. Brown, his attorney, called his attention to the charge, and asked as to its truth; and, on his denial, he [volunteered] his services in his defense. He [immediately] demanded of the committee an investigation. They sent for witnesses and prosecuted the investigation with vigor. They had and held the father of young Holdane in duress, after he had testified that he had never directly or indirectly by himself or any other person, offered, promised, agreed, or paid, one cent for the appointment of his son. That after [Holdane] had acquitted him of any wrong, [illegible] pay or consideration, in any way, [shape] or form, for securing his son the appointment, he was still held in duress, and [told] that he would be so kept for two years, [unless] he changed his statement. Mr. Golladay said that, learning from a source of unquestioned character that he was to be expelled [illegible] and all circumstances, without proof [illegible], he determined then to resign, return to his constituents, and seek vindication at their hands. No one away from the scene could imagine the condition of things at Washington—his sacrifice had been determined upon, right or wrong—the Radical party demanded a sacrifice, and he was the victim. Surrounded by such circumstances, he tendered his resignation. In this he did wrong, was sorry for it, got excited and went off half-cocked—would have recalled his resignation in a day, or even an hour after he had taken the step. He was prompted to his course by a proud and chivalric feeling—by a consciousness of his innocence, and by a knowledge that he was to be tried by a set of predetermined judges—that his expulsion would have forever debarred him from retaking his seat, notwithstanding a re-election and vindication by his constituents. Under such circumstances, and prompted by such motives, he appealed to his audience to know if he had done wrong in resigning. The Governor of Kentucky, it is true, had refused to accept the resignation, stating that his personal honor, the honor of the district, and the honor of the State required him to meet the investigation by the only body that could acquit him. He said he [illegible] communication from the Governor [illegible] the House of Representatives, and the point of order to be made in reference to his resignation; and he was more than willing, notwithstanding the circumstances surrounding him, after reflection, to breast the storm, and look to his constituents and his neighbors and those who best knew him for his vindication from Radical wrath and the frenzy of those who were seeking his ruin and downfall. He would have retracted his steps, notwithstanding he felt he had done no wrong in thus fleeing from a destruction which he had no power to prevent, and from which innocence afforded no shield. The result was, his seat was declared vacant. Governor Stevenson was denounced, and a prominent Radical declared that the Governor of Kentucky ought to be impeached for his attempted interference with the prerogatives of Congress.

Thus it stands, and he now appealed to his constituents—though to-day he is a member of Congress by right, notwithstanding he is not so deemed by the body of which he is a member. Law, precedent and the ablest jurists of the land, sustain the position that his resignation must be accepted by the body of which he is a member—which in his case has never been done. But the party in power are a "law unto themselves," and he could do nothing more than ask that his constituents return to him the commission which he had proffered to lay down under such circumstances. The committee who had been investigating the charges preferred against him, after sending far and near for witnesses, have said that they found nothing to sustain them.

He said it was true that young Holdane does reside in the State of New York, that he did recommend his appointment, and that the President made it. He had offered the appointment to T. K. Mason, of Logan county, who, on examination, it was found would be barred by age at the time he would have to take the place. He then promised it to a young Mr. Johnson, the son of his neighbor. Young Johnson was soon thereafter taken sick. His father begged further time, and thought he would be well enough when he would be called upon to undergo examination. A friend in Barren county had asked for the appointment, but he had recommended his son to a naval appointment, and he having failed on examination to possess the requisite educational qualifications, he declined to recommend him to the cadetship, because being disqualified by want of sufficient scholastic attainments in the one case, he would be deficient in the other. Mr. Kennedy, of Todd county, one of the candidates to fill his place, and Professor Shields, of Logan county, had suggested the names of two or three young men under his charge as worthy of the appointment. That he replied to both Kennedy and Shields, that he had promised to recommend young Johnson. A short time before the examination would have taken place, he was informed by the father of young Johnson that his son's health was such that he could not accept the position—that about that time he received a letter from two gentlemen in Clinton county, who said they did not know him personally, but they were Democrats, had supported him, and asked the appointment of young Holdane. He thereupon wrote a recommendation to the President asking the appointment for young Holdane, of Clinton county, Ky. The appointment was made—but, continued Mr. Golladay, it now turns out that young Holdane is a resident of the State of New York and not of the State of Kentucky. He said he was not aware of the fact; he was misled by the letter he had received; he had intended no wrong; he had been guilty of no corruption; he had voted for the resolution appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruption in the appointment of cadets to West Point, when the attention of the Congress was called to the matter.

In conclusion, he would say that he had been faithful to his trust—no business which had been intrusted to his hands, either for individuals or the public, had failed or suffered for the want of proper attention on his part. His labors in the various Departments had been unceasing when necessary and the interests of his constituents required it. He had distributed Public Documents in every household throughout his district. He had answered every letter addressed to him by friend or foe. He had been true to his party—he had labored for its success—he had upheld its banner in the citadel of the enemy. When he returned home, he found six Democratic candidates wanting his position. A Convention had been called to meet in a few days to settle the matter. He did not fully comprehend the state of affairs. He felt he deserved and ought to receive at the hands of his constituents a vindication from the persecution which had been heaped upon him. Time would not allow him to make such a canvass as the circumstances now surrounding him required before the convention will assemble. He would feel grateful if the nomination should be given him.

Thus ends a synopsis of Mr. Golladay's speech, which we have endeavored to render fully and fairly. Of course we do not pretend to have given his exact language, but we think we have omitted no point made by him, nor left out any idea advanced. On several occasions during the speech he received applause from portions of the audience. The assemblage was large and respectful.

XVTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Message of the President and Proclamation of the Secretary of State.

MESSAGE ANNOUNCING THE RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—*To the Senate and House of Representatives:* It is unusual to notify the two houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal among the civilized portion of the white race and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly-enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say: withhold no legal privilege of advancement to new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country, in his farewell address, used this language: "Promote then as a matter of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message.

I repeat, that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of 40,000,000, increasing in a rapid ratio?

I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th of February, in the year 1869, passed a resolution, in words and figures following, to wit:

"A Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

"Article 15, section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, That it appears, from official documents on file in this department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas, in all 29 States;

And further, That the States whose Legislatures have so ratified said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw said ratification of said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified said proposed amendment.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the Independence of the United States the 94th. [Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

MASKED LYNCHERS.

Hanging of a Negro Horse Thief in Lincoln County.

Brief mention was made in Saturday's issue of the hanging of Ben. Fox, a negro man, by a party of masked men, near Crab Orchard, on Thursday night of last week. A correspondent, writing from Crab Orchard, under date of April 1st, gives the following particulars of the affair:

"Last Saturday night two valuable horses were stolen from Mr. Lewis Bryant, living near this place. Some of Mr. B.'s friends immediately left in hot pursuit, and suspicion soon rested upon two negro men from Pulaski county, who had been seen about the place on that night. One of the negroes was overtaken and brought here on Wednesday, and was placed under guard, awaiting a preliminary trial. About 11 o'clock last night the town was entered by a party of masked men, who went to the hotel of Mr. Dollins, and, rushing into the room where the negro was in charge of the guard, presented their pistols, threatening instant death to the guard, and, at the same time, knocking over the light, seized the prisoner, and immediately and hastily left. This morning his remains were found suspended to a tree near the town, on the Stanford turnpike. He had, however, before being hung, made a full confession of the whole matter, and implicated some others, among them a white man, who lives in the county of Pulaski, and who has been strongly suspected for sometime of being connected with a league of horse-thieves operating between this section and East Tennessee."

THE MURDERED BROTHERS.

Reinterment of Granville and William Pillow.

[From the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald.]

Last week Mr. Watson, sexton of Rose Hill, went to Leighton, Alabama, for the purpose of bringing to Columbia the bodies of Granville and William Pillow, who were so cruelly and horribly murdered last autumn. He returned to Columbia Saturday night, and the remains of the young gentlemen were quietly reburied in Rose Hill Cemetery, without even the knowledge of their friends. If the inanimate clay of the departed can, as the poet laureate beautifully imagines, feel the presence of loved and loving things, then will the murdered brothers sleep calmly under the tread of the friends of their youth, and the air of their native hills. It is very appropriate that they should be buried at "Rose Hill," the name of their early home.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

We understand that the assassins of these unfortunate young men have returned home and are openly defying arrest. Why has the Governor of Alabama never offered a reward for their apprehension? He was quick enough to do so when one of his partisan tools was killed at Decatur the other day.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY Evening, April 2, 1870.

Notwithstanding the gloomy weather, business has been quite brisk in financial circles, and there was an active demand for money. The banks are discounting liberally, but are unwilling to give out money for long loans. Commercial bills with No. 1 names are readily taken, however, at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Continues to be in large demand, and there is scarcely anything going forward to create a supply. The banks are unwilling to sell to each other at less than ¼ premium, and the counter rate may be quoted at ¼ to 1-5 premium.

GOLD—Varied but little, and we report no extensive transactions in it. It opened at 111⅞ and closed at 111⅜.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111	112
Silver halves and quarters	105	
Silver dimes	100	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Dull and declining. The dispatches from New York report a decline of from ⅛ to ⅜ in all gold bonds. Currency sixes, however, have established a small advance.

Five-twenties, 1862	113⅝	@113⅞
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	107⅝	@108⅛
Five-twenties, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	107⅞	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	107⅞	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cy 6's	111	@112

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114⅝	113⅝	113⅝	..	[illegible]
" '62	110⅝	110⅝	110	..	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	109⅝	109⅝	..	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
New issue	108⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..	[illegible]
" '67	[illegible]	108⅝	108⅝	..	[illegible]
Coupons '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
10-40 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Cy 6s	111⅝	111⅝	112	⅜	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have revived a little, and there is an improved feeling in city bonds, with some sales in other securities. We heard of the sale of a lot of Canal bonds and some County bonds. Merchants' Bank stock is in demand, and some important transactions were made in this stock, and the demand for Nashville Railroad stock has not abated.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	133	@135
National Bank, second	97	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	98	@ 99
National Bank, City	98	@100
Bank of Kentucky	87	@ 88
Bank of Louisville	87	@ 88
Merchants' Bank	118	@120
Commercial Bank	73	@ 75
Northern Bank	118	@119
Citizens' Bank	98	@100
People's Bank	97	@ 98
Mechanics' Bank	96	@ 97
Western Financial Corporation bank	95	@ 96
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 97½
Masonic Bank	102	@105
Security bank	110	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115	@120
Farmers' bank	84	@ 86
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' bank	100	@
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	107	@108
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	45	@ 46
L. & F. R. R. (common)	35	@ 37
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	95	@ 97
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	71	@ 73

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	70⅝	@ 71⅝
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@ 71
City for school purposes, 6 per c	71	@ 72
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	71	@ 72
City for L. and N. Railroad, [illegible] per c	72	@ 73
City for L. and N. Railroad, [illegible] per c	72	@ 73
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	75	@ 76
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	72	@ 73
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	71	@ 72
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	73	@ 74
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	75	@ 76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	71	@ 72
" " second issue, 6 per c	73	@ 74
" " third issue, 6 per c	73	@ 74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	73	@ 74
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	97	@ 98
[illegible] Railroad, bonds, old, 7 per c	90	@ 91
" " new, 7 per c	90	@ 91
L. & F. R. R. bonds (G branch), 7 per c	90	@ 91
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	90	@ 91
" " (L. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " con'd mort., 7 per c	87⅞	[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@ 80*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	95*	@ 96*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c		@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 6 per c		80*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent		99*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	248	20
Butter, pkgs	2	152
Bacon, casks	55	16
Bacon, tcs	[illegible]	17
Bagging, pcs	23	15
Bale Rope, coils	[illegible]	20
Cement, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, pkgs	20	[illegible]
Candles, bxs	[illegible]	10
Coffee, bxs	3	55
Corn, bu	885	[illegible]
Coal, bush	..	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kegs, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	330	[illegible]
Furniture, pkgs	28	[illegible]
Hides, bdls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, bales	20	[illegible]
Hogs, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horses, head	67	[illegible]
Iron, pig, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	201	132
Lard, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandise, pkgs	988	[illegible]
Molasses, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails, kegs	1307	[illegible]
Oats, sacks	417	[illegible]
Offal, sks	1	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbls	30	[illegible]
Pork, mess, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rags, bales	75	[illegible]
Rice, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, bags	422	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	23800
Tobacco, hhds	56	45
Tobacco, boxes	94	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls	137	[illegible]
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, sacks	64	[illegible]
Woodenware, pkgs	15	[illegible]

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—Transactions during the past week were limited to jobbing sales, and stocks were fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule firm but not quotably higher, and sales are made at $1 95@2 10 per gallon in barrel lots and at $2 25@2 40 per gallon in small packages.

ALE AND BEER—Dealers report an active demand, and prices are fully maintained. Stocks are ample and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Sales are made at $11 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale commands $1 20 per dozen in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $2 75@2 75; Cincinnati beer commands $8 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

RAGS—Are in light request, and prices are entirely unchanged. Stocks are ample and light sales are made at quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—But little animation prevails in the market, and old stocks have been almost entirely exhausted. Dealers report the factories in operation, and are making preparations to lay in new stocks. Prices are unchanged and we continue to quote as before: 2-lb Kentucky in round and jobbing lots at 23½@24c. Flax bagging is nominal at 24@25c. Rope is in light request at 7½@8c in coils and half coils.

BATTING—An active jobbing demand is reported but stocks continue greatly in excess of the demand of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote No. 1 at 23@25c, and No. 2 at 20@22c per lb.

CEMENT—The demand is active, and the supply is reported sufficient to meet the demand of the trade. Sales to-day include 1,400 bbls, at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

CORDAGE—Is in light request, and prices are entirely unchanged. We quote grass rope at 23@25c, jute at 18c, and cotton rope at 38@40c.

COAL—The weather during the past week has not been very favorable to secure an active demand, but dealers report the demand moderate considering the mildness of the weather. The supply is ample, and we quote in barge lots and loads of 25 bushels. We quote Cannel coal at 30c per bushel, Pittsburg at 16c per bushel, and Pomeroy at 13c per bushel. Dealers quote barge loads afloat at 15c per bushel for Cannel, 11c per bushel for Pittsburg, and 9c per bushel for Pomeroy.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are unchanged, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

Pound yarns are selling at 30@35c per lb.

Cotton rope [illegible]

Carpet chain [illegible]

Candle wick [illegible]

CHEESE—A decided improvement is visible in the market, and the demand has increased very rapidly during the past week. Though the demand is moderate, stocks continue greatly in excess of the demand, and transactions are effected within the range of our quotations. We quote factory at 16@16½c, nutmeg at 18@19c, and New York factory at 17@17½c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

CANDLES—The demand is reported moderately active, and stocks are keeping up to the requirements of consumers. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We note sales including 120 boxes 16-oz at 19¾c. We quote 16-oz star at 18@18½c per pound, 11-oz star at 17@18c per pound. Tallow are in good demand, and prices rule steady, with sales at 13@15c per lb.

COOPERAGE—Dealers report an active demand, and prices are entirely unchanged. We quote:

Burgeon bbls, iron-hooped	[illegible]
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (12 hoops)	1 90
Oil bbls	1 90
Pork bbls	1 80
Lard tierces	1 90
Ham tierces	1 90
Bacon hhds	2 00
Queensware tierces	1 00
Flour bbls	[illegible]
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 50
" " iron-hooped	1 80
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	[illegible]
" five gallons	[illegible]

COOPER STUFF—The supply is ample, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	[illegible]
Staves, per 1,000	[illegible]

CANNED GOODS—Nothing of great interest transpired in the market during the past week. Stocks are ample, and dealers report a light jobbing demand. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Peaches, 3 lb	$3 25@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 75@4 25
Cherries	3 25@3 50
Gooseberries	3 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	3 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 25@2 50
Jellies, per doz	2 50@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Worcestershire sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	[illegible]
Catsup, tomato, per doz	[illegible]
Catsup, walnut, per doz	[illegible]
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	[illegible]
Pickles, American	[illegible]
Pickles, English	[illegible]

CANNED FISH—Stocks are ample, and a fair demand is reported. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 50@2 60
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 50@1 60
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 00@4 50
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 00

FISH—The season has not yet fairly opened, but dealers are making every possible arrangement to supply the wants of customers as soon as the spring trade opens. Prices rule steady, and sales are daily made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium, hf bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 1, large, bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 2, large, bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 2, medium	[illegible]
Do No. 3, do half bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 3, [illegible]	[illegible]
Do No. 3, half bbl	[illegible]
Do No. 3, [illegible]	[illegible]
Do No. 3, kits, large	[illegible]
White fish, half bbl	[illegible]
Herring, bbls	[illegible]
Sardines	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in active demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Oranges are quoted at $6 50 per box. Lemons are held at $5 per box. Raisins are quoted at $4 25 per box for M. R. and $4 50 for Layer. Figs are in good demand at [illegible] per lb, and Zante currants at [illegible] per lb.

FURS—Receipts continue liberal, and stocks now upon the market are very large. Prices are very weak, and tend downward.

[illegible]

GAME—Dealers report receipts very light, with a moderate demand, and prices are fully maintained. We quote quails $1 50 per dozen. Rabbits $1 00@1 25. Mallard ducks $3 00; common ducks, $1 00@1 50. Wild geese, $3 00@4 00. Prairie chickens, $4 50. Venison, whole carcass, per lb, 8c; saddle, per lb, 15c.

HOMINY—An ample supply is reported, and the demand is by no means equal to the capacity of stocks. We quote at $5 75@6 25 per bbl in round and jobbing lots.

HAY—The supply now upon the market is not sufficient to meet the demand of customers. Prices rule firm, and the prevailing opinion is that prices must inevitably advance.

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	18 00@19 00	$18 00@21 00
Timothy, redtop, pr ton	17 00@18 00	18 00@20 00

HOPS—The complaint of dealers continues of the inactivity in the market, and stocks are yet in excess of the demand of the trade. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote new hops at 20@22c per lb, and old at 15@18c per lb.

HIDES—The market is well supplied, and prices are fully maintained. Prices rule steady, and we quote green-salted at 9@10c, dry-salted at 16@18c, and flint hides at 17@19c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—A light demand is reported, and the supply is amply sufficient to meet the demand of customers. We quote at 8½@9c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices during the past week have undergone but little change, and the demand has been very active, with daily transactions within the range of our quotations.

[illegible]

LEATHER—Dealers report the market during the past week quiet, and prices are entirely unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

LIME—The demand is daily increasing, and stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of the trade. Sales to-day were made at $1 00@1 10 per barrel.

LUMBER—As the season is rapidly approaching, the demand increases, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady and we quote:

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There continues to be a stringency in the market, and dealers report stocks entirely insufficient to meet the demands of customers. Owing to the stringency in the market prices are firm, and an advance in prices is inevitable. We quote:

[illegible]

NAILS—Are in active jobbing demand, and the supply is sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. Prices are unchanged, and we quote:

[illegible]

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—There is but little improvement visible in the market, and the probabilities are that business will continue dull until all the mills shall have been put in operation. Owing to this inactivity, we find it difficult to give accurate quotations. We quote bran at $18@20, shorts at $22@24, shipstuff at $26@27, and middlings at $32 per ton.

OILS—Stocks of oils are ample, and an active jobbing demand is reported. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil at $1 10@1 25 per gallon, coal oil at 27@28c, and benzine at 18@20c per gallon.

ONION SETS—Dealers report the demand moderate, and stocks are greatly in excess of the demand. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$ 5 00@ 5 25
White, per bushel	12 00
Top Onions, per bushel	3 75@ 4 00

PEANUTS—Are in very light request, and dealers report it difficult to effect transactions of any importance. Stocks are very large, and greatly in excess of the demands of the trade. We quote red and white at 8½@9c per lb.

POULTRY—Prices for dressed poultry are weak and tend downward, though not yet quotably lower. Live poultry is in active demand and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Dressed chickens, per doz	$3 75@4 00
Dressed ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Dressed geese, per doz	[illegible]
Live chickens, per doz	[illegible]
Live ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Live geese, per doz	[illegible]
Live turkeys, each	[illegible]
Dressed turkeys, per lb	[illegible]

SALT—Stocks are ample and dealers report an active demand. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Large barrels	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

STRAW—Receipts are liberal, and sales are made at quotations. We quote the various grades at $9@12.

SOAP—The demand is active, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote German No. 1 at [illegible], German No. 2 at [illegible], and rosin at [illegible] per lb.

SEEDS—The demand is daily increasing, and prices are advancing, owing mainly to the increase of the demand being in excess of the capacity of stocks. We quote:

Blue grass clean	$1 85@2 00
" extra	[illegible]
Clover	[illegible]
Hempseed	3 00@3 50
Orchard	3 00@3 25
Red Top	[illegible]
Timothy	6 00@6 50
Spring barley seed	1 50
Spring wheat	1 60@1 75
Hungarian	3 00@3 25

STARCH—Is in good request, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Sales of pure starch are made at 8½@9¼c per lb. Gloss starch commands 9@10c, and corn starch 10@12c per lb.

SEED POTATOES—Prices have undergone considerable change, and seed sweet potatoes have taken the place of other grades. Stocks are ample and sales are made daily within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Harrison per bbl	$1 75@2 00
Buck Eye per bbl	1 75@2 00
Peach Blow per bbl	1 75@2 00
London Lady per bbl	1 75@2 00
Russets per bbl	[illegible]
Early Rose per bbl	[illegible]
Common sweet	[illegible]

TINNERS STOCK—Dealers report the demand very active, and the supply is insufficient to meet the demand of customers. [illegible]

[illegible]

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are liberal, and prices are fully maintained. Receipts of tallow find ready sales at 8½@9c, and grease at 7@8½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Continues in active demand, and stocks are being as rapidly disposed of as they are brought upon the market. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10, and pure apple at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—The supply is light, and receipts find ready sales at 32@33c per lb for unwashed, and 50@55c per lb for tub-washed.

WOODENWARE—Dealers report the market during the past week moderately active, and prices continue unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

WINDOW GLASS—Prices are reported unchanged, and transactions during the past week have been of limited magnitude. Stocks are ample, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote the following card rates with 25 per cent. discount:

[illegible]

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand, but the difficulty is the incapacity of stocks. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We note sales of 50 bbls old fashioned at 95c per gallon, tax paid. We quote old fashioned and patent at 95@98c per gallon, tax paid. Cologne spirits are in good request, and we note sales of 50 bbls at $1 04 per gallon. Copper whiskies are in ample supply, and we quote at $1 25@1 40; one-year old at $1 60@1 75, 2-year old at $2@2 25, and 3-year old at $2 75@4 25 per gallon.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day in the principal cotton market of the world opened firm, with a fair demand. [illegible] in the Liverpool market amounted to 12,000 bales. Later advices reported the demand active, and prices were quoted about ⅛c higher on every grade. Transactions in this market were of limited importance within the range of our quotations, and the demand is reported moderate, but dealers are by no means pressing stocks upon the market, as prices rule firm. The market closed firm, but the advance is of too little importance to raise prices. In the market. We quote:

Middling	21 @
Low middling	20 @
Good ordinary	19½@
Ordinary	18 @18½

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the past week has been active and closed firm, full prices being realized for all desirable grades.

The sales at the six auction warehouses for the week amounted to 612 hhds. The following is an exhibit of sales for the week and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth-street House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Planters' House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hhds	612	11,[illegible]

The sales to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 132 hhds, with rejection of bids on 4 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 49 hhds: [illegible]

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 34 hhds: [illegible]

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 21 hhds: [illegible]

The BOONE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: [illegible]

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 30 hhds: [illegible]

RED RIVER LANDING (TENN.) TOBACCO SALES.

Thomas & Co. sold [illegible] hhds tobacco on Thursday, March 24th, as follows: [illegible]

We are pleased to note a decided advance on all grades of tobacco since our last report, the prices obtained for all grades being entirely satisfactory to our patrons. Our sales included the crop of Mr. Thos. Rives, of this county, which was sold at the handsome average of $10 27 per hundred. We have a large board of buyers, and all kinds of tobacco are in active demand.

THOMAS & CO.

Hopkinsville Tobacco Sales, by ABERNATHY & Co., March 31, 1870, [illegible] hhds as follows: [illegible]

Louisville Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in good request, and stocks are hardly equal to the demand of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales were made amounting to 50 bbls at $4 50@5 00 per bbl. We quote common and choice qualities at $3 00@6 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts are liberal, and prices rule weak, with a strong downward tendency. The choice article commands [illegible] sales 1,600 lbs choice country at 35c per lb. We quote from common to choice country at 30@35c per lb. Western Reserve is in good demand and commands 38@40c per lb. New York butter is in moderate request, and is held at 40@45c per lb.

BEETS—Continue in light request, and sales are made at $1 00 per bbl, packed in shipping order.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied, and receipts find ready sale at 28@30c per lb for strictly prime.

CABBAGE—The supply is light, and sales are made at $8 00@10 00 per 100 head for choice.

CARROTS—Prices rule firm, and sales are made at $3 00 per bbl, packed in shipping order.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in active demand, and stocks are being rapidly disposed of. Prices rule steady, and sales are made daily within the range of our quotations. Sales include 10,000 lbs apples at 8c, and 5,000 ½ peaches at 8½c per lb. Prices are unchanged, and we quote apples at 8@9c per lb; half peaches at 7@8c per lb, and quarter peaches at 5@6c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and prices rule weak, with a strong downward tendency. Sales include 1,000 doz in round lots at 18½c per doz. We quote shippers' and account at 18½@19c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—Dealers report the supply light, and receipts find ready sales at $1 75 per bushel for strictly prime.

FEATHERS—Receipts are liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote strictly prime at 70@75c per lb, and mixed at 50@60c per lb.

KRAUT—Stocks are reported light, and dealers report the demand almost in excess of the capacity of stocks. Sales to-day were of limited importance at $8@10 per bbl for 36 and 42 gallon barrels.

ONIONS—Prices rule firm, and sales are effected daily within the range of our quotations. We quote at $3 50@4 00 per bbl, packed in shipping order.

POTATOES—Are in active demand, and prices rule firm. Sales were made within the range of our quotations. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, packed in shipping order, and dealers are paying from wagon $1@1 10 per bbl loose.

PARSNIPS—The market is well supplied, and prices rule steady. We note light sales at $2 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in active demand, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote at $3 50@4 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Prices rule firm, and sales are made at $2 50@3 per bbl.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Nothing of great importance transpired in the market to-day, and transactions were limited to jobbing lots. Stocks of all grades of flour are ample, and prices rule steady. Sales include 650 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra Family	[illegible]
A No. 1	5 50@5 75
Fancy	5 75@6 00
Rye Flour	5 50@5 75
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market to-day for wheat was quiet, and transactions were of limited importance. Dealers report a moderate inquiry, and prices are fully maintained. We quote on arrival at $1 00@1 05, and sales are made from store ranging from $1 05@1 25 per bushel for red, white and amber.

OATS—Dealers report the supply light, with a demand almost in excess of the capacity of stocks. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day include 800 bushels sacks inclusive, at 60c per bushel. We quote white and black seed oats at 70@75c per bushel. Feed oats command 60@65c per bushel, in sacks, and bulk command 50@55c per bushel.

RYE—Is in active jobbing demand, and the supply is reported fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and sales include 300 bushels rye at 85c per bushel. We quote on arrival at 85@88c per bushel, and from store at 87@90c per bushel.

BARLEY—Receipts continue liberal, but find little demand, as stocks are greatly in excess of the requirements of the trade. Prices rule weak, and are with great difficulty realized. We quote on arrival at 80@85c per bush, and dealers are holding stocks from store at 87@95c per bush.

CORN—Continues in active demand, and stocks of choice corn are by no means sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Dealers report common corn in abundance, and greatly in excess of the demand. Prices rule firm, and choice corn is quoted a shade firmer. The prevailing opinion of dealers is that, if stocks continue as light as they are now, a further advance is inevitable. Sales include 2,800 bush choice white shelled corn at 85@88c per bushel. We quote shelled corn, sacks inclusive, at 85@90c per bushel, and in bulk at 80@82c per bushel. Ear corn commands 70@80c per bushel from [illegible] and 75@80c per bushel on arrival.

MALT—A fair demand is reported, and stocks are limited to a light jobbing demand. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote fall at $1 40 per bushel, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 25, rye at $1 [illegible], Canada at $1 40@1 50, and oat malt 60c per bushel.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

The market during the past week has been very active, and transactions have been very extensive. All grades of goods rule firm, and much [illegible] is felt on the part of buyers, as [illegible] have become excited. Dealers find no difficulty in realizing full prices on all good brands of goods brought [illegible] market. Stocks are very large, and well selected. No marked change is noted in prices, and we quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.			
G't Western	14½	Lowell	[illegible]
Anchor	14½	Scotch	[illegible]
Penn Mills	14½	WORSTED SHAWLS.	
Laurel Hill	14½	Common colors	[illegible]
Macon	14½	High colors	50
Indiana	14½	CANTON FLANNEL.	
Keenesdale	14½	Hamilton brown	20
Aunts	14½	Amoskeag	22½
Jewell	14½	PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Osnaburgs, 7-8	15@17	Manchester	30
do 4-4	23	Imperial	30
Pepperell E, fine	15	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
do R	14	English	11 @12
do O	13	Portland	11 @12
do N	14	PRINTS.	
BLEACHED.		Allens	10@11
Blackstone	15	Amoskeag	11
Hope	14½	Cocheco	12½
Lonsdale, 36 inch	19	Dunnell's A	11
do 34 inch	16	Lon. mourning	11
Lonsdale	17	Merrimac D	[illegible]
Wamsutta	22	Pacific	11@12
N. Y. Mills	24	Spragues frocks	11
Pepperell 9-4	40	Victory	[illegible]
do 8-4	35	Bedford	[illegible]
do 10-4	45	American	10½@11
do 11-4	50	Arnolds	10
		Dunnells	10
		Hamilton	11
		Lancaster	10½@11
		Merrimac W	12
		Richmonds	[illegible]
TICKINGS.		Simpsons fancy	10½@11
Conestoga, 1st d	25	Wamsutta	8
do extra	30	CORSET JEANS.	
Everett	27	Bates	14
Falls City	17	Pepperell	14
do A	20	Amoskeag	14
do AA	22½	do satin	15½
do AAA	25	SPOOL COTTON.	
Minnehaha	35	Clark's 6-cord	80
STRIPES.		do glazed	60
Amoskeag	25	Stafford Bros	[illegible]
Albany	10	Brooks	80
American	15	Coats	[illegible]
BROWN DRILLS.		Green & Daniels	45
Pepperell	17½	Stewart's	65
Stark	17½	J. & P. Coats	80
Winthrop	17½	Hadley	75
DENIMS.		Willimantic, 6 cd.	80
Ogden A brown	20	do enameled	80
Albany blue	15	Orr & McNaught.	1 00
Amoskeag	30	JEANS.	
GINGHAMS.		Kentucky	30@33
Glasgow	17½	Eastern	32
Hartford	17½		

Louisville Provision Market.

Nothing of great importance transpired in the market to-day, and prices have neither advanced nor receded, but an increase in the demand is reported. Advices from other points report the demand moderate, and prices continue to rule firm, but not quotably higher.

MESS PORK—Is reported in light jobbing demand, with stocks sufficient to meet the demand of the trade. Prices rule firm, and we note light sales at $28 per bbl on orders. We quote in round lots on orders at $27 [illegible] per bbl. Rump pork is in fair request and the supply is reported ample. Transactions, however, are limited to light jobbing lots, and within the range of our quotations. We quote at $21 00@22 per bbl for light and extra heavy rump.

BACON—Dealers report stocks of sides light, and prices continue to rule firm. Sales to-day include 40 casks clear rib sides at 15¾c, and 20 casks shoulders at 11¾c per lb, packed. We quote shoulders at [illegible] per lb, clear rib sides at [illegible], and clear sides at [illegible] per lb, all packed. Hams are in active demand, and sales are daily made within the range of our quotations. We quote canvassed sugar-cured hams at [illegible], and plain at [illegible] per lb packed.

BULK MEATS—Are in ample supply, with but a moderate demand, and prices rule firm though not quotably higher. We quote clear sides at [illegible] per lb; clear rib at 14¼c, and shoulders at [illegible] per lb, packed.

LARD—Dealers report an active jobbing demand and prices rule firm. Prime steam lard is held at 17@17½c per lb, and choice leaf and kettle rendered at 18c per lb. We quote choice leaf tierce lard at 16¼@16½c per lb, and keg at 17@17½c per lb.

Louisville Drug Market.

Dealers report business for the past week very extensive, and in fact from the 1st to the 31st of March transactions were very extensive. Stocks are reported ample, and prices have undergone but little change. We quote:

Alum	[illegible]
Asafoetida, lb	[illegible]
Camphor, lb	[illegible]
Cochineal, lb	[illegible]
Copperas	[illegible]
Cream Tartar, pure	[illegible]
Gum Opium, lb	[illegible]
Indigo, lb	[illegible]
Licorice, Calab. lb	[illegible]
Morphine, ½ oz. lb (Jennings)	[illegible]
Morphine, P. & W., oz	[illegible]
Madder, lb	[illegible]
Oil, Bergamot, lb	[illegible]
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	[illegible]
Oil, Cloves, lb	[illegible]
Oil, Lemon, lb	[illegible]
Oil, Olive, gal	[illegible]
Oil, Sperm, gallon	[illegible]
Oil, Sassafras, pound	[illegible]
Oil, Lard, gallon	[illegible]
Oil, Linseed, gallon	[illegible]
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	[illegible]
Soap, castile, Fr.	[illegible]
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks	[illegible]
Soda, bicarb, American, casks	[illegible]
Soda, sal, pound	[illegible]
Soda, ash, pound	[illegible]
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	[illegible]
Snuff, Garrett's pack., gross	[illegible]
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 6 doz	[illegible]
Sulphur, roll, pound	[illegible]
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	[illegible]
Saltpeter, pure, pound	[illegible]
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	[illegible]
Turpentine, cans, gallon	[illegible]
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	[illegible]
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	[illegible]

Louisville Whisky Market.

The market to-day presented quite an animated appearance, and transactions were of greater magnitude than any other day of the week. Sales are reported of 1,000 bbls of new steam copper at 90c per gallon, in bond, and 500 barrels of one-year-old pure copper whisky at $1 60 per gallon. This is, undoubtedly, the largest sale of the season, and amounted to $30,000. The terms of sale are one-half cash, the balance payable in thirty days. Highwines are in light request, and dealers report stocks very light. We quote at 95@98c per gallon, tax paid, for old-fashion.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.

CATTLE—In footing up our live stock report for the week ending to-day we find that the receipts of all kinds of stock have been very light, and prices fully maintained on all classes of stock, and on hogs we would quote a downward tendency to that of last week's quotations. Cattle have been selling as fast as they arrived at fair prices, and we find now but few in pens unsold. We quote for thin and rough oxen and cows at 3½@4c, medium 4½@5½c, and for the best grades of butchers' stuff at 6@6½c. Some few extra beeves have been sold at 7@7½c, but these figures must not be considered the ruling price. Shipping cattle sell according to quality at from 6@6½c; extra fine steers would bring 7½c.

HOGS—The receipts of this class of stock have been about equal to last week's receipts, and prices are fully maintained to that of last week's quotations, though at the close of the week, on account of the warm, rainy weather, the market may be considered as drooping a little. However there is no quotable change in price to make. We now quote light, smooth hogs at from 7½@8½c, and for smooth, well-fatted, heavy hogs 9¼c. Extra hogs would be retailed to butchers at 9½c, but few in pens unsold.

SHEEP—The receipts of this class of stock have been very light during the entire week, and the market is firm, with prices equally as good, if not better, than last week's quotations. We quote for thin and light sheep at 5½@6¼c, fair to medium 6½c, and smooth, well-fatted mutton sheep at 6½@7½c. Some few sales have been made at 7½c. None in pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—There is but very little doing in this class of stock at present. Some few broke stock of fine grades and both bring a good price. No other kind is called for.

Receipts for the week—Cattle, 577; hogs, 856; sheep, 170; horses and mules, 35. Total, 1,638.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

There is but little if any change to note in the live stock market the past week ending this evening. The supply of all classes of stock has been equal to the demand, and prices have been fully maintained throughout the week. At this season of the year, when all classes of stock rule high, the consumption is not so great, consequently the market does not need in any one week a heavy run of stock. There have been but few buyers here from other points, and the entire trade has been confined, with but few exceptions, to home consumers.

CATTLE—The supply has been fair and the market has remained firm, and all were sold about as fast as they arrived. The entire market for this class of live stock has been confined to the local or home consumer. Shippers and buyers, from other points were ruled out of the market, owing to the high prices paid by butchers for the best grades to meet the wants of their customers. Butchers have bought a good many steers and taken them to the country to feed. We now quote extra grades and prices. Fancy grades, consisting of smooth, well-fatted Durhams or half-breeds, either cows or heifers or steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs, sell from $7@7 50; choice to extra coarse of smooth, fleshy cows, heifers and steers weighing from 900 to 1,200 lbs, at $6 25@6 75; medium to fair—this class consists of oxen, cows, steers and heifers in fair condition—at $4 75@5; rough oxen, cows and steers at $4 50@5, and tailings at $3 50@4 per cwt gross; milch cows sell at $35@75, owing to quality.

SHEEP—This class of live stock is in demand and sells quick at $4 50@5 50 for fair to medium, while heavy, choice, well-fatted sell at $6 50@7 per cwt, gross. Chas. W. Dorsey shipped some 300 head to New Orleans to-day.

HOGS—The market has been well supplied during the entire week, and prices have undergone no material change. A good many have been shipped to New Orleans and several car-loads to the Eastern markets. We quote, for light, $8@9; medium, $7 50@8, and heavy, well-fatted, weighing from 250 to 300 lbs, average, at $8 50@9 per cwt, gross. But few sell as high as the last named prices, and they are in small lots to butchers.

HORSES AND MULES—There is but little doing in this class of stock. The season is about over. Good, well-broke mules are in demand at fair prices, and horses that are in good fix sell at fair prices.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	468
Sheep	344
Hogs	898
Horses and Mules	90
Total	1,790

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 1.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Forty cars of cattle at Communipaw and 13 each at One Hundredth street, making 79 cars on sale, most of which are very poor and only nothing fine was among them. They sell from 13c for a cwt. [illegible] for fair to 15½c for the best steers, and [illegible] for [illegible]. Total so far this week 5,356 cattle, the market closing very firm. Sheep and lambs—Receipts [illegible] and [illegible] cars of sheep [illegible], mostly from the Ohio [illegible] for 10 cars of [illegible]. The arrivals [illegible]. [illegible] Swine—Receipts 43 cars at Communipaw, 8 cars at Weehawken and [illegible] cars at Forty-fourth street. [illegible] cars were sold on Friday yesterday and were unsold to-night. [illegible] at [illegible] for dressed, with very few offerings. [illegible] cars of [illegible] Illinois sold alive at [illegible]. The arrivals to-day were hogs and trade was dull.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Receipts of beeves for the week, 3,556; nearly all of a fair marketable quality. At the opening, prices were ¼@½c per lb higher, but this was lost to-day. B. C. Coon sold 10 extra choice Illinois at 9½c; A. Vogel, 18, averaging 1,350, at 8⅞c; 100, averaging 1,240, at $8 50; 18, averaging 1,300, at 8½c; 17, averaging 1,340, at 7⅞c; S. W. Clark, 48 Canada, averaging 1,[illegible], at 8c; Yeoman & Co., 35 Illinois, averaging 1,1[illegible], at 8⅛c; S. Hunsley, 22 stall, averaging 1,300, at 8⅛c; 20, averaging 1,125, at 8½c; 16 stillers, averaging 1,125, at 7⅞c; 18, averaging 1,400, at 8⅛c; Isaac Waxel, 18 Illinois, averaging 1,100, at 8c; 24, averaging 1,200, at 8⅜c; 13, averaging 1,150, at 8⅛c; Livingston & Rosenthal, 25, averaging 1,200, at 8⅛c; 23, averaging 1,175, at 8c; 34, averaging 1,150 at 8⅛c; J. B. Webber, 20, averaging 1,300, at $8 55; 17, averaging 1,326, at 8⅛c; 20, averaging 1,300, at 8½c; 22 extra, averaging 1,340, at $9; 14 Ohio oxen, average 1,340, at $8 40. W. Robbins, 17 Illinois, average 1,330, at $8 20; 26, average 1,300, at $8 20; Bartholomew & Monroe, 25, average 1,370, at $8 55; 21, average 1,150, at $7 70. B. C. Coon, 20 Kentucky, average 1,150, at $8 75. Milch cows in quick demand at a range of $45@100. Receipts of sheep, 7,000 head; demand good at 7c for fair to 9½c for extra Canada, averaging 130 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 2—P. M.

The money market was active at 7 per cent. on [illegible]. The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a loss of five million [illegible] reserve. Specie shows a heavy loss, [illegible] from Cuba. [illegible] attributed to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The outward movement for week shows a large falling off [illegible] [illegible] the present flow of specie from Europe is said to have been [illegible] negotiated the [illegible] surplus of [illegible] Europe for exchange, drawn when [illegible] then ordered gold from Europe. [illegible]

[illegible] imports, including specie, were $7,38[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Exchange came to no decision to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

The following were the closing bid prices:

[illegible]

Cotton at [illegible]—Cotton [illegible] Franklin 8; Calloway 11.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Cotton quiet, with a fair demand [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Tobacco active and strong. Cotton quiet and firm for middling. Hemp unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, April 2.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour easier, unchanged. Wheat [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Cotton in fair demand and [illegible] middling [illegible]. Sugar and molasses [illegible]. Flour [illegible]. Corn, white [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. [illegible] Gold 111⅞.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour firm, with an improved demand. [illegible] Wheat [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Provisions [illegible]. Whisky [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat very quiet; red $1 20@1 25. Rye $1. Corn in good demand and prices are unchanged; yellow 93@95c. [illegible] Provisions dull and quotations are barely maintained. [illegible] Lard unchanged. Whisky, prime at 93@94c.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Cotton quiet; low middling [illegible]; good ordinary 19c. Bacon, clear sides [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; hams [illegible] canvassed [illegible]. Flour at $5@6 50 for superfine to fancy, in depot.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Cotton quiet but firm at [illegible]; receipts [illegible] bales, exports [illegible] bales. [illegible] Corn [illegible]. May [illegible] Mess pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon quiet; clear 16c, and sides 16½c.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Ap[ril] [illegible]

THE RIVER commenced to recede yesterday, and has fallen one inch in the [last 24] hours; now in the canal 25 feet 5 inches and in the chute 23 feet 5 inches, with 62 feet space under the bridge for passing steamers. The weather yesterday was a decided improvement, being clear and pleasant, with the mercury at 60. As usual, there was but little business done on the levee yesterday.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Not a Year—Not a Shadow

was seen on the face of the jolly old gentleman who wended his way to the Commercial Bank yesterday and bought *forty tickets* in the *Great Henderson Co. Land Sale Enterprise*, crediting one to the name of each of his grand children. His countenance was wreathed all over with smiles of satisfaction, and he remarked to a gentleman standing near that he considered this a better investment for his posterity than a policy in the best Life Insurance Company he ever knew. The old gentleman's infatuation was amusing, and we notice that hundreds of our people are following his example in buying tickets. The sales are doubling almost every day.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, [illegible] either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhoea, dropsy and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying the irritability of that organ and correcting [illegible] to profuse mucous secretion; and it is [illegible] sequently administered [illegible] [illegible] great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman, Dr. Wisgreenlin, combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, etc., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

Tested by Time.

For throat diseases, colds and coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

The Ladies' Sorosis Club

of New York, recently changed their sentiment from woman's suffrage to hair preparations and purple banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, rough skin, and ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (sorosian) and marble-like appearance, dangerous to men, no doubt—and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft, and [illegible], and moreover prevented it from [illegible]. If the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and suffered from debility, [illegible]

[illegible] scrofula, [illegible] a certain remedy in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thirty years it has been performing the most wonderful cures, and is now prescribed and indorsed by the best physicians throughout this country. Genuine, sold throughout the country, can be taken where all others have been rejected. Sold by all druggists. Proprietors, John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. mar8 wsowly

[illegible] as ever we [illegible] for [illegible] throat affections. A physician writes [illegible] Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has never [illegible] Price, $1 and 50 cents. Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston. [illegible]

Pure Cane Seed.

[illegible] under our own observation, is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Our regular cane is a true importation from the [illegible], and has been [illegible] cultivated [illegible]

[illegible] by express, in lb or [illegible] lbs. Regular Sorgo [illegible] [illegible] per lb. [illegible]. Packages free. [illegible]

BLYMYER, NORTON & CO.

Manufacturers of Victor Cane Mill and Cook's Evaporator. [illegible]

Wanted, Agents for Olive Logan's Great Work,

"Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes," [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST—NOTE—On the Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R. Co., given by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for its return to [illegible] [illegible]

MARRIED.

To the wife of [illegible]

To the wife of [illegible]

To the wife of [illegible]

MARRIED.

CLORE—SHELBY.—At the [illegible] Church, by [illegible] [illegible]

PARKER—BROWN.—In the [illegible] Church, [illegible] [illegible] Fannie A. Brown, of this city.

LEVI—FISHER.—On the [illegible] of Chas. Fisher, by [illegible] Levi and [illegible]

COLLAMER—BRADLEY.—[illegible] Mr. L. Collamer [illegible] [illegible] Syville, Ky.

DIED.

THOMPSON—[illegible] [illegible] Thompson, aged [illegible]

GWATHMEY—On [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Gwathmey [illegible]

CLOUD—In Johnson[ville] [illegible] Mrs. Hannah Cloud [illegible]

BOYCE—In this city on [illegible] [illegible] Washington county, Ky.

POWERS—[illegible] son of D. B. and [illegible] Powers [illegible]

PRIME—In St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] [illegible] Price, eldest daughter of [illegible] [illegible] years and [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Caution.—Adulterated [illegible]

The reputation which the [illegible] [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, [illegible] Tonic of the Age, and the large demand for [illegible] not only in the United States [illegible] have provoked the cupidity of [illegible] tribe, and it has been counterfeited [illegible]. The most daring counterfeit [illegible] has been attempted, has recently [illegible] edge. The engraved steel label on [illegible] [illegible] the genuine bitters, with the [illegible] St. George and the dragon [illegible] warning against counterfeits [illegible] for "one cent" at the [illegible] same, has been [illegible] only be detected by [illegible] label is also well counterfeited [illegible] both the imitation and genuine [illegible] same, the difference being simply in the [illegible] the work; that of the imitation being [illegible] coarser than the genuine. Other counterfeits [illegible] the market, which are in all particulars [illegible] described above, with the exception of [illegible] fer ence in the spelling of our name.

In addition to the above, the [illegible] gone so far in some instances as to [illegible] paper over the cork, and fasten to the [illegible] bottle, on which is a vignette, and cut [illegible] to resemble the genuine [illegible] tary U. S. Revenue stamp, but [illegible] disclose the absence of the [illegible] "four cents," also "United States [illegible]" all of which, together with [illegible] [illegible] are not shown [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

AUGUST ELECTION.

[illegible] Third District [illegible]

We are [illegible] [illegible] the Third [illegible] [illegible]

We are [illegible] LADAY as a candidate [illegible] first Congress [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible]

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

Mutual Life Insurance [illegible]

ON the 1st day of January, 1870, made to [illegible] laws of the State of Kentucky, in compliance [illegible] [illegible] other State doing [illegible] [illegible]

The name of this company is the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, located in the city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

The capital stock is paid up, and is [illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I hereby [illegible] rect copy of [illegible] D. HOW[illegible]

Agent for Kentucky, Middle and [illegible] Office corner Main and Second [illegible]

Buchan's Carbolic [illegible]

These Soaps [illegible] known powerful [illegible] use of the products [illegible]

TOILET AND BATH [illegible]

are specially adapted for [illegible] venting irritation and removing [illegible] specifics for their cleansing [illegible] will also prevent scalding, chafing [illegible] infants, and are beneficial [illegible] Cholera and fever patients [illegible] these soaps, and their frequent [illegible] and other persons who may be [illegible] will materially prevent the [illegible] The

LAUNDRY SOAP

should always [illegible] for washing clothing, and [illegible] contagious diseases. For all [illegible] will be found a superior article.

MEDICINAL

for physicians' and surgeons' [illegible]

DISINFECTING

is prepared exclusively [illegible] pigs, dogs, etc., improves their health and [illegible] ance and cures mange, scratches, and [illegible] kinds.

Sold by PETER POWERS & COOPER [illegible] Druggists generally.

SUGAR CANE & SORGO M[ILLS] [illegible]

EVAPORATORS AND HORSE-POWERS [illegible]

[illegible]

CANCERS! CANCERS!

DR. W. C. COU[illegible]

OF Louisville, Ky., [illegible] [illegible] of the Cancer [illegible]

[illegible]

CARRIAGES

W. F. [illegible]

Carriages, Light Rockaways, Buggies [illegible]

Jefferson St., [illegible]

Repairing promptly [illegible]

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE

OR "The Unwritten [illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

$25 A DAY MA[DE] [illegible]

[...]ABOUT.

The Darien Canal.

[...] treaty between the United States and [...] granting the right of survey [...] construction of the immense [...] which is designed to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific having been signed, the work will be commenced [...] the surveying party [...] now on the ground. The advantages of the proposed work to the commerce of the world are great, the voyage around Cape [...] being saved to European and American [...] bound to China, the East Indies or the [...] Pacific coast. The Republic of Colombia was allowed terms particularly favorable, and there is now no obstacle in the way of the inauguration of this great enterprise.

A New King.

An adventurous Frenchman, named Tounens, who went to Chili and put himself at the head of the savages now waging war [...] that country, and has organized a [...] assumed the title of "Aurelie Antoine I," and nominated a cabinet composed of four other Frenchmen. He is making war in earnest, is supplied with arms and ammunition, and has received the allegiance of the neighboring tribes. Three years ago he was in an insane asylum in Valparaiso, from which he was released, and now he comes to the surface again as a full fledged king. He has given the Chilians much trouble, and seems determined to maintain his royal pretensions.

Old England and Virginia.

[...] has written a letter to the president of the [...] Emigration Society, upon [...] of English emigration to the "Old Dominion," in which he says "Englishmen need fear no hostility in Virginia, and, in my opinion, the citizens of no foreign country would be more cordially received or heartily welcomed by her people than the inhabitants of Great Britain, and agriculturists from that country would especially find it to their advantage to make their home among us." He is fully sensible of the advantages that would accrue to the State from such a movement, [...] does not desire that his name [...] be used in an address to English emigrants, but seems to prefer to give his countenance and support without permitting his name to be connected so directly with the [...]

Recovered Treasure.

A rare work of art has been returned to the Louvre that has an eventful history. "Venus [...] by Cupid" is the group, by a [...] sculptor of the seventeenth century. [...] the XIV. sent it by his Embassador to the Emperor of China, where it remained untouched for nearly two hundred years in the Summer Palace at Pekin. It was taken possession of by a French soldier at the sacking of the palace a few years ago and sold to an officer for a hundred francs, who re-sold it for five thousand. Recently it has been purchased for the Louvre for thirty-five thousand francs. There is no doubt that the charms of a Venus will in this instance be enhanced by [...] and long residence [...]

[...] to Italy.

[...] of Paris, gives some [...] the subject of pictures [...] in Italy. In the Uffizi palace at [...] one hundred artists at [...] a picture perpetually being [...] by Fra Angelico, with [...] musicians. It takes eight [...] of those angels well, and the [...] to eighty francs. Before [...] ever at work. In [...] palace there are not [...] they manage [...] reproductions annual [...] here is the "Virgin [...] Two months are [...] to turn out a single copy of this [...] These copyists are chiefly Italians [...] a few Frenchmen and Germans, but [...] an Englishman found there.

Gibraltar.

[...] which came from abroad [...] to restore Gibraltar [...] directed the attention of [...] to that famous rock and fortress, [...] the report has been officially contradicted. "It derived its name, Gebel-el-Tarif, Tarif's rock," says an authority, "from the Saracenic chief who first occupied it, early in the eighth century. It came into the hands of the English in July, 1704, and has been retained ever since, though various attempts have been made to retake it. By the treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, it was ceded to England. From July, 1779, to February, 1783, Gibraltar was besieged by the combined [...] of France and Spain, and suffered greatly from the smallness of the garrison, [...] of provisions, and the constant [...] of the enemy. The munitions of war expended on that occasion by the besiegers [...] over $10,000,000. On a single occasion [...] of gun-powder were expended [...] it stands, Gibraltar cannot have [...] less than twenty to thirty millions [...] and is retained at an annual [...] of [...],000. The Strait of Gibraltar is [...] eleven miles wide where narrowest, [...] has the enormous depth of 2,188 fathoms.

Alaska.

[...] Government has been in possession of [...] bleak territory for two years, and the [...] feeling is that a more stupid purchase could not have been made—unless, in [...] San Domingo is incorporated also—a [...] country famous for nothing [...] the "wolf's lone howl." [...] one source of wealth that, [...] administered, might go [...] expenses of the territory. [...] quite an interesting article in a late [...] of the Old and New concerning the [...] fisheries in that region. Two small [...] (St. Paul and St. George) are the favorite haunts of the seal. They collect on [...] at certain seasons of the year, in [...] of thousands, and are driven by the natives to the interior and slaughtered, acres [...] being covered with their bodies, [...] of their skins. To bury or otherwise dispose of them would be too great a [...] to throw them back into the sea [...] drive the seals away. Seals [...] weigh one hundred pounds. [...] years of age are about eight [...] weigh two thousand pounds or [...] only in London that the art of [...] hair from the fur has been perfected, and the business has been monopolized by a few houses. During the summer of 1868, two hundred and sixty thousand seals were killed. Congress is now, we believe, [...] as to the best method of protecting [...] preserving the fisheries.

The Age of Paper.

According to the Paper Trade Reporter the [...] of paper domination is to be followed by [...] of petticoats, which are [...] imitation of the fashionable [...] of the day, or stamped out with open [...] beauty and delicacy as no [...] with scissors and needle [...] And that, too, at the trifling [...] cents apiece; so that the men [...] get their sawdust angels [...] about one dollar. Those [...] have a beneficial effect [...] depressed matrimonial market. [...] this innovation from the land of [...] to stop at petticoats. "Imitation [...] and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about [...] dollar and fifty cents. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz [...] treated. There are also table [...] embossed with designs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise [...] of it, and produces a cheap and [...] for furniture, and even serves for shoes. [...] is "an eternal fitness of things" in [...] movement, and as we [...] sham and shoddy, when [...] false complexions and [...] are to be seen, [...] virtue, sham honesty, [...] religion, why should [...] the place of linen, and let us [...] of Jones' spotless paper and [...] pulp? Why not make the [...] and [...] loyal not to [...] manufactured out of [...] to have another amendment [...] XVI amendment, which [...] have worn paper collars in [...] rebellion, irrespective of [...] to be eligible for Congress, whether [...] receive a majority of the votes or not.

A Visit to Ujhazy.

Ladislaus Ujhazy, the Hungarian patriot, who recently committed suicide at his humble home near San Antonio, Texas, was eighty [...] of age at the time. This remarkable [...] was a compatriot of Kossuth in the Hungarian struggle for independence, and at one time during it held the governorship of the celebrated Fortress of Comorn. For a number of years past he has lived near San Antonio, where his son, Mr. F. Ujhazy, still resides. In 1869, in company with a number of officers of the army, we drove out one evening to pay our respects. The family had been seen rarely in the town, and the Governor seemed to shun both society and sympathy. When we reached the little cottage under the cliffs of the Olmus, a small river, no one was visible. A beautiful [...] dog, of a rare Hungarian species, [...] the door step, and made our arrival known. The son of Governor [...] came forward and ushered us in [...] furnished simply with a few rough [...] table; some fine swords, [...] were hanging on the [...] ladies also in our party, [...] and received us with all [...] high-born woman. The [...] and received the introductions. We were particularly struck with his manner, grave to sadness. Not once did he smile during the interview. There was a gentle dignity, very attractive, about him. In stature he was rather small, the face indicated character, or rather unbending firmness was the strongest point; the forehead broad and commanding, the eye dark, grayish blue, that only once lit up during the conversation, when one of the party touched upon Hungary. Turning quickly to his daughter, he said something in Hungarian. She seemed to hesitate and change her color. Her father gave her a look, and she left the room, returning very soon with a tray on which were arranged some saucers, a pitcher of cream, sugar, and some wild berries. Placing it on the table, she said, "My father wishes to offer you some refreshment," and with easy grace she helped each one, and whispered while she did it, that the dairy was her especial charge. We could not but respect and admire this daughter of the proud old Magyar, in the dress and performing all the duties of a peasant woman. She told us her father lived but for one thing—the liberty of Hungary. His whole life was spent in feverish unrest, watching the European complications and policy, and in correspondence with Kossuth and other leaders of the "Rebellion." He toiled with his own hands in the field and garden, and planted some grape vines on the overhanging cliff, where he might be often seen, carrying buckets of water to moisten the parched roots. Not far from the house was the grave of his wife, to whom he was passionately devoted, so much so that he bore her body with him to every new home, cherishing the hope that the day was not far distant when he could take her back to her kindred dust. Often he was seen sitting by this lonely grave, leaning against the oak that shadowed it, with his arms folded, his long, grey hair blown by the wind, and eyes fixed and dreamy, watching the sun go down behind the hills of the Olmus. Alas! it is sad to think of the weight that must have pressed out life and hope from a noble nature, and induced him to commit, in suicide, an act that darkens the record of his past life.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

ANONYMOUS proclamations, threatening the Emperor and Empress with the guillotine, were posted the other night on the Tuileries.

A FASHIONABLE clergyman in Chicago warns the sinners of his congregation that if they don't repent they will go to the "place of eternal uneasiness."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, Jr., has made such marked success as an amateur actor that a false report has gained currency in England that he intends to adopt the stage as a profession.

IN an epic recently published by a young French poet in Paris occurs the following: "Those bloodthirsty monsters, the accursed of all ages to come, the Attilas, the Haynaus, the Butlers!"

PRINCE HENRY, of Bourbon, was in his forty-fourth year. He was a widower and leaves four children. His eldest son is a lieutenant in the Spanish army, and now with his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

THE Providence Herald has the following startling announcement: "Tell it in Gath—publish it in Askelon—that Anna Dickinson will be, in due season, led to the altar by a well-known Rhode Island literary gentleman."

TOUCHING and irresistible was that invitation of the rustic maiden to her swain: "Come over and see me; we have a new lamp at our house that we can turn down, down, down, until there isn't scarcely a bit of light in the room."

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, lately told a committee of the House of Commons that on the borders of the Red Sea the effect of putting the bulb of a thermometer into a man's mouth was to send down the mercury ten degrees.

A BOSTON lady complains that a sweet-tempered dyspeptic, a little too spiritual for this world, and a little too material for the next; and who, therefore, seems always hovering between the two, is the highest type of female loveliness.

THE General S. W. Price who painted the picture of Maj. Gen. Thomas now on exhibition in the Wiswell Hall collection, in Cincinnati, was an officer of the Federal army during the war, and not of the Confederate, as has been stated erroneously.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG has received the Albert medal from the Society of Arts, Trade and Manufacture of Great Britain. This is considered to be a great distinction, as only one such medal is awarded annually, and this is the first that has been given to a German.

THE Bombay Gazette says that at Agra the Duke of Edinburg asked if there was a lunatic asylum in the place. He thanked heaven when he learnt there was not, declaring that wherever such an institution existed he was invariably taken to it, and found "Welcome" in large letters over the door.

JANAUSCHEK is in London, on her way to Paris. She has accepted the invitation of the Grand Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, to pass a few weeks of the summer at his place by the Lake of Como. Towards autumn she designs to return to New York, and it is likely that she will then appear in English drama.

THE Nashville Union and American says: "Every friend of constitutional government throughout the land will learn with deep regret of Mr. Beck's determination. He has especially endeared himself to the people of the South for his manly defense of their rights against the aggressions of the Congressional Regulators. His services will be long and gratefully remembered."

AN extraordinary instance of cure by excitement is reported from Paris. M. Lombard, husband of the unfortunate lady lately murdered by her servant, had been completely paralyzed for ten years, but the shock occasioned to his system by the horrible event has partially restored his power. A few months since a gentleman wrote to an English newspaper to announce that the shock of a railway accident had cured him of neuralgia. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

ABBE PERCHE had been selected to fill the post of Coadjutor to Archbishop Odin, of Orleans. Two bulls in brief have been received there, and the consecration of the bishop elect may be expected to take place at an early day. By the first bull the Abbe is appointed Bishop of Ardera, *in partibus infidelium*; by the second, Coadjutor of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, *cum jure successionis*.

THE Princess of Wales is as much pitied as the Queen, for, justly or unjustly, the worst construction is put upon the dotage of her husband. Bravely does she keep to the front. The two go everywhere. They held a great dinner party the very day the lady's maid was telling her story. They sit together in a box at the theater. They are just going to hold a levee. Last week they were skating in Regent's Park.

THE English Catholic chapel in the Fauborg St. Honore will shortly be pulled down, having been purchased by Balzac's widow. She wishes by this means to enlarge her garden and to erect on the consecrated ground a mausoleum, to which her husband's remains will be removed. The great novelist's study remains just as he left it. The inkstand, pamphlets, books, and sheets of paper on which he had commenced writing, are on the table just as when he last saw them.

PROF. BICKMORE, in a lecture delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, asserted that: "If our people knew what they were drinking, there would never be another pound of green tea imported from China." The Professor alleges that the Chinese never use what is called green tea, but export it mostly all to England and America. This tea is colored by being sprinkled during the drying process with a powder composed of gypsum and Prussian blue, or prussiate of iron (a rank poison), or, more commonly, gypsum and indigo. No one in China drinks tea made from such poisonous leaves.

THE following paragraph concerning Mr. Dickens appears in the London Telegraph: "It is almost needless to state that the paragraph now going the round of the [...] metropolitan and provincial papers [...] honors to Mr. Charles Dickens concerning court [...] tion in fact. We shall [...] has no foundation [...] of error if we conclude [...] probably run no risk [...] visit to her [...] conclude that Mr. Dickens's [...] Majesty was in obedience to the express desire of a most ardent admirer of his works, naturally anxious to make the personal acquaintance of their distinguished author."

GEN. MAGRUDER says that while he is anxious to see the welfare of the whole country promoted, his own heart is with the South, and will remain there forever. Accordingly, he says, that as he has abstained entirely from mingling with the political parties of the country since the termination of the late war, so he is opposed to its commemoration by physical monuments, except those erected over the gallant dead. But he recognizes with gratitude and satisfaction those moral monuments which rise spontaneously in the hearts of his comrades and those who knew him best, for they "are made not with hands, but are eternal in the heavens," and cannot wound the susceptibilities which are the natural results of a long and bloody struggle.

IT is irritating, says the New York Tribune, to be reminded by the advertisements in the Boston newspapers, how much good music we have allowed to go away from New York. Theodore Thomas, whose remarkable services to art were never appreciated in this city, is to begin a series of symphony concerts at the Music Hall on the 5th of April, and we have no doubt that he will be welcomed by large and enthusiastic audiences. His first programme includes Beethoven's third overture to "Fidelio," Liszt's "Tasso," Schumann's "Traumerei," the overture to "William Tell," Berlioz' arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Meyerbeer's "Schiller March." Miss Mehlig is to play at the same concert.

☞ A Cincinnati Judge has decided that a blow from a husband inflicted upon a wife is sufficient ground for a divorce.

UNDER PARIS.

A Subterranean Tour of the French Capital.

[From Appletons' Journal.]

Louis Napoleon has for nearly twenty years successfully maintained his position at the head of the Government of France, and kept within bounds, among the people over whom he rules, that turbulent, reckless spirit of insubordination which learned the lesson of its dangerous strength in the grand catastrophe of the French Revolution. We have just been reminded, however, that, although repressed, this rebellious humor has not been eradicated. Barricades in the heart of the metropolis are possible in 1870 as in the days of Louis XVI., of Charles X., and Louis Philippe; and forty thousand workmen have marched in procession, with cries of "Vive la republique!" "Down with the empire!" through the streets which were once thronged by the frenzied viragoes who escorted the unfortunate Louis to his prison in the Tuileries.

The Paris of to-day, however, is not the Paris of 1792, of 1830, or even of 1848. Then the narrow streets and paved roadways afforded both convenient opportunity and material for barricades, and weapons ready to the hands of their defenders, while the possession by the insurgents of the Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, seemed to secure to them the control of both city and government. Now, the broad avenues and boulevards, the smooth macadam and asphalt, are as subversive of the hopes of successful insurrection as they are advantageous to the operations of the military and police. The extent of the alterations and improvements which have been carried out by the Emperor, and the bearing which they have been made to have toward the discouragement and effectual suppression of any uprising of the populace, are matters of common report, and familiar probably all to. Possibly, however, some of the details of the "military occupation" of the city may not be so generally known.

The measures which have been taken to protect the metropolis against insurrection are very complete and effective. The Hotel de Ville has been restored and fortified. In the rear, it is flanked by the Napoleon Barracks, which are garrisoned by two thousand two hundred men, and command the entire extent of the Rue de Rivoli, while on the right it is supported by the huge Prince-Eugene Barracks, in the Place du Chateau d'Eau, held by three thousand two hundred men. To the left, on the island of the "Cite," are the Municipal Barracks, with two thousand eight hundred men, and directly in front the Barracks of the Louvre, with eighteen hundred men. The last-named barracks are situated in the Louvre itself, between the Bibiliotheque and the Museo, and thus the Louvre and the Tuileries can at any moment be converted into a citadel, and a whole army deployed by battalions in its huge courts.

In the middle of the Seine lies the "Cite" island, the cradle, as it were, of Paris, and the key-stone between the Hotel de Ville and the Palais de Justice. Here are the famous Notre-Dame, the Hotel de Dieu, and the Palace of the Archbishop. Here is, also, the strategical centre of the whole intricate system of the fortifications of Paris. The gigantic Caserne Municipale, with its four massive towers at the four angles—the modern Bastile—if occasion demand, commands all the approaches to the island, and holds in check the Quartier Latin on the left, and, on the right, the bank of the Seine as far as the Louvre. Here, at the last extremity, the imperial household, with all its treasures, will find a place of refuge, giving up the Tuileries and Louvre to military purposes. On the left, the communication is maintained between this central point and the Hotel des Invalids and Ecole Militaire. On the right, still other new barracks extend to Mont Valerien, the third railway-station from Paris, which commands the whole city, and forms the key to the entire system of fortifications. The fortress here cost Louis Philippe five million francs, and has room for fifteen hundred men. When we remember, in addition to this chain of defences, the immense free lines of the boulevards, and the straight, broad streets which can be swept by artillary from end to end, while their macadamized pavements offer no facilities for the construction of barricades, we can comprehend how effectively the Emperor has provided for successful resistance to any uprising of the populace.

But even this is not all. In order fully to realize the magnitude and thoroughness of these preparations, we must descend beneath the streets themselves.

We are not surprised to find that all these barracks—thirty in number—these detached forts—of which there are sixteen—and the defences at Mont Valerien, are connected by a subterranean telegraph. Besides this, however, there is a tunnel leading from the Caserne Municipale in the cite, beneath the bed of the Seine, to the Caserne Napoleon, which flanks the Hotel de Ville—a tunnel so large that troops can march through it six men abreast. From the Caserne Napoleon still another broad, subterranean passage leads beneath the Rue de Rivoli to the court of the Louvre itself and the barracks there. These passages are but part of a net-work of underground communications as extensive as Paris itself, and corresponding street by street with the divisions of the city above-ground.

The stranger, sauntering along the boulevards, may have often noticed great iron plates, let into the macadamized pavements at regular and short distances from each other. Even while he stopped to wonder what was their meaning and use, perhaps one of them would be raised by a man dressed in uniform such as is often worn by mempers of fire-companies. In the opening disclosed below, the man would disappear, carefully shutting behind him the iron cover. If the observer were quick enough, he would have discovered that the descent had been made by means of an iron ladder in the chimney-like shaft beneath the opening. Turning to some passing citizen for information, he would receive it in the words, "les egouts"—the sewers—putting him in mind of the description in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The new sewers of Paris, however, are very different from the old ones, of the loathsome horrors of which such a vivid picture is given by the novelist, though these old sewers still exist, and in immediate connection with the new, which form a labyrinth—sixty leagues in entire length—beneath the pavements of the city above. Four times a year, at stated periods, access may be had to these subterranean passages by those fortunate enough to obtain the necessary permits, which, are, however, granted to but few.

With one of these lucky few, let us descend and make the tour of Paris underground.

Through a door, at which two men in high boots and military caps demand our passes before opening to us, we enter a hall of considerable size. The door is closed again behind us. Down a narrow flight of some eighteen or twenty steps, we descend by the gaslight, and find ourselves at once in an apparently-endless gallery—lofty, but hardly more than eight or ten feet in breadth. As our eyes become accustomed to the gleam of the lanterns and uncertain twilight which pervades the passage, we see that its walls are formed of blocks of reddish freestone. We are in the sewers. Through the middle runs a narrow canal—not more than two feet wide—in which flows a sluggish stream, muddy, but scentless and fluid, for the ventilation is wonderfully perfect, and the contents of the drain are kept by machinery in constant motion. On each side of this narrow, deep canal is a sideway of stone flagging, four feet broad at the widest parts, and on this is an iron railroad of two rails. Overhead, at distances of every twenty feet, the daylight penetrates dimly through round shafts called egards. Four men in uniform stand ready to receive us. Before them is a small car, capable of holding two persons, with a lantern in its front, which sheds a bright light for a short distance on the rails ahead. The four men rest their hands on handles attached to the back of the car. In silence we mount the latter; immediately our attendants push from behind, and, at a quick trot, drive us forward over the rails. So rapid is our passage, we hardly see that each of the guards closes as soon as we have passed beneath it. Every minute we are under immediate supervision and control. Gradually the eye becomes used to the peculiar dim light, and now, for the first time we see that, into the main passage through which we are flying along, open hundreds of side-galleries, in all of which are similar railways, while at the corners, on blue, lacquered shields, are painted in white letters, the names of the corresponding streets of the city above us. At a distant overhead, we here the dull sound of rolling wheels in the streets; next moment drowned, however, by the monotonous roar, often rising to thunder, in this vast world of sewers, where on every side invisible cascades are pouring down and the machinery, which keeps the dark currents in motion, is groaning and clanking. Every little while we glide swiftly past a group of industrious *vidangeurs*, who for a moment cease their labors and lean back in silence against the wall to let us pass. Along the wall on the opposite side, runs a cast-iron pipe, more than a meter in diameter. This is the new water-main. Were it to burst at some weak spot, we should be likely to find a watery grave in this gloomy vault. On and on we roll rapidly along, from gallery to gallery, from street to street, sweeping in a curve round the corners, and warned of the approach of other cars like our own, by the shrill tones of a horn. Every minute the air grows more icily cold, then more and more moist and damp. The four men behind urge us on at a run never seeming to tire; they do not pause even when their feet splash ankle-deep in water, and the air becomes clammy and noxious, while the walls glisten with streaming moisture and mould. We have reached the beginning of the old sewers. But the noisome horrors of these reeking abysses we will leave to abler pens than ours to paint. Back again we go to the region of the more modern *egouts*. Now we roll through a moist, warm cloud of mist; we are passing beneath a favorite vapor-bath. Then a mild, pleasant odor, as if of scented soap, fills our nostrils. Overhead a great manufactory of perfumeries is in operation. Not a sign of rats do we meet any where. Half of Paris underground is traversed in this way. At last a fresh net-work of galleries, straight and winding, and crossing each other in every direction, is reached. We leave the car, and a few steps bring us into a lofty, spacious cupola, on the edge of a broad canal. This is the main subterranean river, or, in the grandiquent phrase of the metropolis, "*Le fleuve definitif qui rallie tous ces courants, la supreme synthese de toute la vie Parisienne—le grand Collecteur!*" Here a boat, with square ends and massive frame, receives us, in which we make the passage of the Styx of these infernal regions, and arrive at our journey's end.

One peculiar feature of these subterranean canals, however, and the one especially on account of which we have asked our readers to accompany us in our sub-Parisian explorations, we have not yet mentioned. From time to time, as our car hurried along over its track, the narrow gallery which we were traversing would widen suddenly, and open out into a spacious, vaulted room, not so long, indeed, as the "grand Collecteur," but of even greater width. These are the underground military stations, each corresponding with one of the principal points of defence in the city above which in case of need are to afford the means of secretly concentrating in masses the troops of the empire, to suppress or resist, in any particular locality, an outbreak of popular violence or the attack of hostile forces. Certainly no precautions have been omitted which may serve to secure to the government the possession of its capital. The defences are complete, and almost impregnable to every thing save treachery. Strong fortifications are very satisfactory to the general within their walls, but, once without the gates himself, and his strongholds in the hands of the enemy, he finds out, to his own cost, the strength of his former bulwarks. As long as the Emperor can rely upon the army to hold his lines of defence, he has little present cause to fear the efforts of agitators and malcontents. An army alone, however, is but an unsatisfactory safeguard for the permanent security of a throne, and that Louis Napoleon himself is convinced of this fact is indicated by the late change in his policy of government, while the wisdom of that change and the soundness of his present policy seem to be amply vindicated by the result of the recent disturbances in Paris.

NURSERY WHIRLWINDS.

BEFORE SCHOOL.

"Quarter of nine! Boys and girls, do you hear?"
"One more buckwheat, [...] be quick, mother dear!"
"Where is my luncheon-box?" "Under the shelf,
Just the place where you left it yourself!"
"I can't say my table!" "Oh, find me my cap!"
(One kiss for mamma, and sweet sis in her lap).
"Be good, dear!" "I'll try." "9 times 9's 81."
"Take your mittens!" "All right." "Hurry up, Bill; let's run."
With a slam of the door, they are off, girls and boys,
And the mother draws breath in a lull of their noise.

AFTER SCHOOL.

"Don't wake up the baby! Come gently, my dear!"
"O, mother! I've torn my new dress; just look here!
I'm sorry! I only was climbing the wall."
"O, mother, my map was the nicest of all!"
"And Nelly, in spelling, went up to the head!"
"O, say! Can I go on the hill with my sled?"
"I've got such a toothache!" "The teacher's unfair!"
"Is dinner most ready? I'm just like a bear!"
Be patient, worn mother; they're growing up fast;
These nursery whirlwinds, not long do they last;
A still lonely house would be far worse than noise;
Rejoice and be glad in your brave girls and boys!

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.

An Account of Some Extraordinary Robberies.

One of the most wonderful robberies ever perpetrated—wonderful, at least, when one considers the means at the disposal of the robber—was the achievement of a Frenchman, who, for a long time after it, was recognized in his profession as "the King of the Bandits."

His claim to this title was based upon a single exploit—the robbing of a diligence, which feat he not only planned, but carried into successful execution, without any assistance whatsoever. To do this, he made all his arrangements with the most careful completeness, and, we may be sure, fixed a night for the attack when the coach carried a freight worth robbing. He studied closely the country through which the journey was to be made, and selected a point on the road where there was a very steep hill, with hedges and underwood at either side. He then procured a number of stout sticks about the length and thickness of the barrel of a gun. These he stuck into the hedges, letting the ends of them appear, as if they were the muzzles of guns directed by persons in ambusca de behind the hedge. As the diligence now came toiling slowly up the hill, the driver saw a man standing on the pathway, and gesticulating violently. On approaching nearer, the man could be heard distinctly haranguing them. "Ready! Obey orders! No firing if there be no resistance!" And then the robber, walking slowly forward, stopped the horses, told the guard to get down and to lie with his face and hands on the ground, and that no violence would be offered to him. He then went to the door of the vehicle, and assuring the ladies, who were screaming for help, that they need be under no alarm, begged each passenger, as he stepped out, to hand him his purse, and then to lie down on his face and hands near the guard. While all this drama was being enacted, the robber-chief kept shouting to his assistants not to fire unless there was resistance; not to fire until they should get his signal. Thus one by one he handed all the passengers out, each giving up his purse as if it were a ticket, and then going and lying upon the wet grass side by side with the guard. When the diligence was empty, our highwayman retired with all the valuable property he desired to possess himself of, and escaped through the wood. The most amusing part of the story was that amongst the travellers were several officers fully armed, who surrendered their swords at discretion, and joined the other dupes on the grass. It is well to add that the robber was ultimately apprehended, and the greater part of the stolen property was found upon him.

Another very extraordinary robbery was one which has only recently been detected; if it has less adventure in it than the other, it has certainly more system and ingenuity. The enterpriser in this case was also highly thought of amongst his brethren, and was well known to professional thieves as "Jack in the Box." His chief residence was in the capital, but he had offices for his business in many other towns. His system was this: He had a box so constructed that he could lie down in it with ease, and rely upon always having plenty of fresh air; it could also contain provisions, tools, false keys, a lantern, etc., etc., and the real mode of opening it was from the inside. Jack, having caused himself to be buried alive in this coffin, would get it booked, say from Chester to Euston Square, by a goods train, and carefully labelled, "This side up, to be kept till called for." The box always was put in a train that arrived at the station at night, and was accordingly stored till called for the following day. It was in this interval that the robberies were commited. When the whole station was shut up, the porters dismissed, and the place in darkness, Jack emerged from his box, lit his lantern, and set to work. He got out his tools and his keys, and took his time, for he had plenty of time to take. We all know what an insecure thing the lock of a trunk is, and how nearly all keys are made on the same pattern. They did not afford much trouble to the robber; he opened box after box, unpacking them with great care and tidiness—for long practice had made him perfect, and selecting as keepsakes the articles that were most valuable, most portable, and most easily disposed of. With these gleanings he filled the box in which he had himself come up to town, and then lay in concealment till the morning. The stores would then be opened, porters would come in to remove goods, and Jack would choose his own time to effect his escape. Later in the day he would call for a parcel that had arrived from Chester by the last goods train of the preceding night, and that was directed to be called for. He would take it away with him in a cab, having first paid all the railway charges upon it. But the day came when this little "coup" was made for the last time, and it was a policeman, and not his box, that Jack found waiting for him on application. The governor of a country jail showed me a collection of the photographs of all the prisoners who had ever been in his charge—"that is," said he, "of all except one." That honorable exception was our friend Jack; he positively declined to be photographed. He said, with some shrewdness, that it would ruin his future prospects.

☞ One of Sheridan's apologists calls the Piegan massacre "the late Montana scout." Next, we shall have somebody alluding to the crucifixion as the reconnoissance of Calvary.—[Chicago Times.

☞ The ranks of the Washington correspondents' corps have this winter been augmented by a half dozen women.

THE WRONG MAN.

Many years ago, my health having become much impaired by over study, I was recommended to pass a winter in the south of France. Of so agreeable a prescription I readily availed myself. I was without wife or child to encumber my departure; and, armed only with a portmanteau, made a most delightful journey of it to the charming town of V——.

Shortly after my arrival, whilst sitting at the window of my hotel, a man passed by, so very much like myself that, struck with the resemblance, I arose, and, leaning forward, followed him with my eyes. His dress bespoke him an Englishman. He was tall; so was I. Slim; I was slim. His eyes were blue, his skin fair, his hair a deep auburn, his nose aquiline. All this was my potrait. When he had reached the bottom of the street he paused, looked round, then slowly returned, crossing the road, however, and taking the opposite pavement. This enabled me to get a clearer view of the man. I confess I was much impressed with the resemblance, and hardly liked it. The physiologist, I thought, may delight as much as he pleased in such coincidences; for my part I decidedly object to being made a portion of any sort of phenomenon. I had read of very unpleasant consequences following personal resemblances, and earnestly hoped that this individual, whom nature, short of moulds at the time, had undoubtedly cast in mine, would speedily clear the neighborhood of his presence.

A week or two after this, in taking a walk across a beautiful bit of adjacent country, I suddenly encountered my likeness, seated on a rustic bench beneath a tree, with his arm circling the waist of a very beautiful peasant girl. Her skin, of a pure and creamlike tint, finely contrasted the splendid luxuriance of her black hair. Her eyes flashed upon me as I passed, and I noticed her draw herself erect with rapid hauteur, as if indignant or impatient of detection. The man by her side, who would have passed very well for me to any other person but my mother or myself, still maintained his caressing attitude. He did not condescend to raise his eyes to me, as I passed, but kept them fixed upon the face of the girl who, I could see, watched me with a species of sullen eagerness as if wishing me well out of sight.

As I passed them, I must confess to having experienced a momentary sensation of envy of the man. Since nature has put him in my skin, I thought, it seems only fair that I should put myself in his shoes. For all I know, I reflected, that beautiful peasant girl might have been originally destined for me; but the intention of nature has been defeated by her love of coincidence. I laughed at my thoughts as I walked on, and, turning a corner, lost sight of the lovers.

On reaching the bottom of the lane I found that I had fallen upon a *cul de sac*. The passage terminated in a series of fields, across which I could discover no footpath. I had no wish to be arrested for trespassing, so I decided on returning the way I had come.

On sighting the bench, I found it was deserted. I was not sorry. I would by no means have disliked another peep at the beautiful brunette; but, at the same time, I had no ambition to inspire the couple with the notion that I was watching them.

I had got to the top of the hill, and was passing between a row of thick bushes, making a sort of natural hedge for a broad area of trees, like a gigantic park, when I was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol, discharged to my left. At the same moment I heard the hollow sound of a ball striking my hat, and that article of dress rolled to the ground.

I looked round with a pale face. The attack was horribly sudden. Who, in the name of heaven, wanted my life? For what crime was my blood demanded? What had I done? I saw the blue smoke curling in from the densest portion of the bushes, and heard the cracking of the furze and twigs, caused by the hasty flight of some one.

I picked up my hat. The ball had passed clean through it. Had it struck two inches lower it would have entered my skull.

I hastened toward the town, possessed with much the same sort of enviable feelings as you might imagine a Tipperary landlord or agent would feel who sees threats of his life carved on every tree. Bravery in a situation of this sort was quite out of the question. Of what use is pluck when you have to deal with invisible foes? I might almost confess to having broken into down-right flight as I neared the town, so extremely anxious was I to escape the vicinity of every sheltering bush, tree or hedge in the neighborhood.

On gaining my hotel, I began to reflect on my narrow escape. I had been too much excited to attach to it the significance it demanded. But the hole in my hat conveyed the most shuddering information on my narrow escape. Beyond all reasonable doubt, my life within that hour had only been worth two paltry inches.

I repeated the question to myself, "Who wants my life? And if anybody wants it, what are his claims? What have I done to merit assassination? Being wholly unable to answer these queries, I resolved to make a confidant of my host, the hotel keeper. I called him to my room, and told him of what had happened. He shrugged his shoulders, as he exclaimed:

"Monsieur, like the rest of mankind, must pay the penalty of making love."

"But," said I, shocked at his *sang froid*, "I have not made love. Since I have been here, I am not conscious of even having looked at a woman, much less spoken to one."

"Then it is an enigma," he replied. "The only solution I can offer you is—that you have been mistaken for some one else."

"*Bon Dieu!*" I exclaimed. "You have undoubtedly hit the mark. I have been mistaken, and I know for whom. Have you not seen a man in this town bearing a striking resemblance to me?"

"No," was the answer.

"Well, my friend, I have. The moment I saw him I felt uncomfortable. I had a presentiment of evil. Oblige me by letting me have your bill. I shall go to Paris to night. If I stop here another day my life, which I left England to fortify, will be snuffed out like a candle."

The hotel-keeper, seeing matters come to a point that affected his interests, endeavored to laugh down my doubts. He argued that the ball I had received in my hat might have been destined for a bird; that it was the shot of some wretched marksman, who might have mistaken my hat for a crow.

"That may all be very well," I answered; "but suffer me to tell you that your excuse only makes me more resolute to leave the place; for of what value is a man's life in a district abounding with sportsman who can mistake a hat for a crow?"

A train left for Paris at 2:35. It was an express, and I found it to be due at 8 o'clock. I dispatched my portmanteau by a porter to the station, and, having twenty minutes before me, sat down to a light repast of cold fowl and *vin ordinaire*. The position of my table enabled me to get a view of the street. As the porter strode away with my luggage, I observed a man cross the road and accost him. In reply to what was obviously a question, the porter, with the gesticulation of a Frenchman, pointed with his thumb to the hotel, and vigorously nodded his head. The man crossed over again to the pavement, came on until he was opposite the hotel, caught sight of me through the window, and, abruptly turning on his heel, walked on in the direction taken by the porter.

Having discharged my bill, I walked to the railway station. On one platform there was much tumult, a train from Paris having just arrived. But upon the platform against which stood the train which was to bear me to the North I counted only five people, exclusive of porters.

The shrill whistle of the guard sounded. The engine gave a snort, and the line of carriages clanked to their chains as they tightened to the train. Suddenly several voices cried "Stop! stop! Now, then, quick! Which class—first? Let's see your ticket. Right. Here you are—jump in!" The door of my carriage was opened, a form bounded in, the door was slammed, there was another shrill whistle, and off went the train.

I looked at my companion. He was the man whom I had noticed speak to the porter and stare into the window of my hotel.

A thrill passed over me. My recent escape had greatly shaken my nervous system, and the apparition of a man whom I felt I ought to suspect sent a chill through my blood. As a peasant, which he was—not expressed only in his dress, but in his hands, which were dirty, rough and horny—what did he do in a first-class carriage? I would have given something to have changed carriages. But there was no communication with the guard. Moreover the train, as I have told you, was an express, and did not stop until a run of sixty-six miles had been accomplished. We were now bowling along with great rapidity.

I began after a time to regain my composure. I struggled to laugh down my fears. What, I thought, had I to fear from a man I had never seen—who had never seen me? The thing was preposterous. I extracted a paper from my pocket and commenced to read.

Half an hour passed away. All at once, over the edge of my newspaper, I saw him put his hand out of the window as if to open the door. I had not time to conjecture his intention when, with a wild, screaming whistle, we were hurled into the night of a long tunnel.

The rapid disappearance of the daylight made the oil lamp suspended in the carriage emit but the dullest light for some minutes.

I laid the newspaper down, with all my old fears revived in me. I had scarcely done so when I saw the outline of a man rise in the carriage. He leapt over to where I was seated. I saw the gleam of a knife in the air.

Mad with passion and surprise, I grasped the descending arm. A furious determination to save my life inspired me with the strength of a giant. The ferocity with which I seized his wrist forced the hand open. The knife fell; and then commenced a silent, furious struggle.

He seized me by the collar, and clung with the tenacity of a tiger. I heard his snapping teeth, as if he were endeavoring to bite. We swayed from one end of the carriage to the other. I felt how weak ill health had left me, and prayed to pass out into the light, and I might the better see how to encounter the ruffian. Suddenly I felt myself surring round with tremendous energy. I bounded against a door, which opened, and we both fell out on to the lines, in the very centre of the tunnel.

The fall seemed to have stunned him, for he fell under me, and remained for a time motionless. For myself, I received an indescribable shock, such as is experienced in a collision; but I retained my senses. I heard the roar of a train dying away in the distance. I saw the red gleam fading like the eye of a dying demon.

I still clutched him by the throat, nor did I dare relinquish it. My situation was frightful. I suspected that a down train would soon be passing, and in the intense blackness of the tunnel I could not see on which line we had fallen. I would have stretched forth my hand to grope for the rails; I might have found a place of safety by judging of the distance between them; but I felt the form of my assailant commencing to writhe beneath me. His struggles grew fiercer. He endeavored to rise; but with the fury of despair I kept him pressed down, one hand on his throat, the other on his breast. What I desired was to render him insensible. I would then leave him in the darkness, and grope my way as I could.

A few minutes had elapsed when I heard a distant rumbling like approaching thunder. It increased. I seemed to feel a wind blowing against my face. I tasted, too, a continual draught of smoke and steam. I knew that a train was approaching, and my hair lifted on my head. What rails were we on? The suspense was frightful.

My assailant increased his struggles. He became furious. He was evidently fighting to throw me down, and over in the direction of that side of the tunnel along which came the roar of the train. I saw his object, and madly pressed upon him. His body frantically writhed. He twisted under me as if he revolved on a pivot. He endeavored to shriek some words to me, but my throttling grasp made his voice no more than a horrible hoarseness.

I saw the red and green lights of the engine approaching; they grew in size and lustre with a hideous rapidity. There was a roar, a shower of dust, a wind that struck me down like a blow from a strong man's hand; then followed the dying rattle, ending in a dull and sullen moan.

I rose to my feet. I crossed over to the wall, and, feeling along it, took to walking with all the speed my shaking frame would suffer me to put forth. Now and then I stumbled over piles of rubbish lying grouped against the side, and sometimes my grouping was bewildered by coming across recesses into which my hands guided me.

At length I saw a star, tremulous, glorious, in the distance. It was daylight—the aperture of the tunnel—and I pushed forward with invigorated spirits. I neared it slowly; for this star seemed to maintain an inexorable distance, and would not enlarge. How shall I describe my joy as I gained the twilight of its reflection—as I advanced and felt the pure air of Heaven upon my dry cheeks and burning lips—as I saw the blue sky and dim vista of pale green banks!

I seated myself to recover my strength. I could see that I presented a dismal and terrible spectacle. My coat was torn, my hands were black—so, too, I judged, was my face—my collar had been torn from me, and the skin at the ends of my fingers was lacerated. After reposing myself I climbed the bank, and perceived at about the distance of a mile a small station. I made towards it, and gained it. A railway official, who was standing looking at two children playing in a back garden, uttered a loud cry of alarm as he spied me. I narrated my story to him as coherently as I could, and then sunk upon the ground in a fainting condition.

Of what happened after this I have no remembrance. When I came to my senses I discovered that I had been taken to the house of the station master, and carefully tended by his wife. From him I learned the conclusion of this singular incident in my life. It seems that, after my story had been told, two men were dispatched into the tunnel in search of my assailant. They discovered him lying dead, with both his legs cut clean off a little above the knees. Thhy bore the corpse to an adjacent dead house; and an inquiry into his death brought out such particulars as are very easily anticipated. The man who so very closely resembled me at V—— had seduced the betrothed of a laborer, one Thodore Vertot. This Theodore, reckless now of life, and resloutely bent on vengeance, swore to kill the seducer. Mistaking me for his enemy, he attempted to shoot me. This failing, he hung about the hotel armed with a stiletto, determining to stab me whenever I should appear in the street. Hearing, however, that I was about leaving for Paris, he perceived a better and safer means of prosecuting his design, by stabbing me in the tunnel through which he knew we would pass, and then escaping in the darkness.

The English Press on the Oneida Disaster.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

When the news came from America that the captain of the Bombay, after running down the Oneida, had calmly pursued his course, leaving the crew of the sinking ship to perish, we at once expressed a confident belief that the story would prove to be untrue. Indignation at the Britisher is a favorite pastime in the United States; and that an American ship-of-war should be run down by a British packet-boat, a mere mail steamer, seemed very likely indeed to arouse susceptibility and to stimulate accusation. We now suffer the humiliation of suspecting that our confidence was not quite justified by the facts.

So far as they are known, they quite account for the indignation which seems to have spread throughout the Union like fire in prairie grass. In America it is asserted that when the Oneida knew her danger she fired her guns to signal her distress, and that the Bombay nevertheless went on her way regardless. That still seems to us an almost incredible story. But what is the explanation (as far as we know it) on the other side? It is said, in behalf of the captain of the English ship, that he was quite unaware that the collision was at all serious; "he did not think the Oneida could have been much damaged, and continued his voyage to Yokohama." Certainly this is very strange. A shock so great as to destroy a ship-of-war is felt so little by the vessel which struck her, that her captain carries on without a suspicion that any harm has been done. Nor does he hear the distress guns. Surely there must be some explanation of all this which does not yet appear; most earnestly we hope so, and cling to the belief that the story is not yet complete. Bad as the appearances are for the Captain of the Bombay, it is not possible that he should pursue his course simply indifferent to so dreadful a calamity; still it is difficult now to avoid very grave doubts as to whether he exercised that care and caution the absence of which, under such circumstances, almost amounts to a crime. However, it is too soon to condemn him. We only hope it is not necessary to say, meanwhile, that this calamity weighs very heavily upon all England; and that our anxiety about it is at least as great as the indignation of America.

How He Whipped Him.

A young John Phœnix tells how it was, as follows: "I'll tell you how it was. You see, Bill and me went down to the wharf to fish; and I felt in my pocket and found my knife, and it was gone, and I said, 'Bill, you stole my knife;' and he said I was another, and I said go there yourself; and he said it was no such thing; and I said he was a liar, and I could whip him, if I was bigger'n him; and he said he would rock me to sleep mother; and I said he was a bigger one; and he said I never had the measles; and I said for him to fork over that knife or I'd fix him for a tombstone on Laurel Hill; and he said my grandmother was no gentleman; and I said he dersn't take it up; but he did, you bet; then I got up again, and said he was too much afraid to do it again, and he tried to, but he didn't; and I grabbed him and threw him down on the top of me like several bricks; and I tell you it beat all—and so did he; and my little dog got up behind Bill and bit him; and Bill kicked at the dog, and the dog ran, and I ran after the dog to fetch him back; and I didn't catch him till I got clear home; and I'll whip him more yet. Is my eye black?"

The Block Coal Deposits of Indiana.

On Monday next a number of the leading dealers and iron manufacturers of this city, New Albany and Jeffersonville will visit Clay county, Indiana, for the purpose of examining the block coal deposits and the blast furnaces near Brazil, in that county. Delegations from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Chicago will also be present. The coal is said to be the best in the world for smelting iron ore, and that the furnaces erected there by Northern capitalists have proved themselves to be splendid investments. The object of the delegation from Louisville is to examine the coal with the view to erecting blast furnaces near this city. The iron ore from the Missouri and Tennessee rivers is carried by Louisville to Pittsburg and Clay county, smelted and then sold to our dealers. It is the opinion of those who have examined the matter, that the ore can be converted into pig metal at this point much cheaper than at Pittsburg, and with the proper energy and enterprise an immense business in the manufacture of iron can be built up here.

THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

New Routes to the Frozen Ocean—A Lecture by Prof. T. B. Maury.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The following is a fair sketch of the lecture by Prof. T. B. Maury, on "The New Routes to the North Pole," delivered before a large audience, at the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The exploits of Columbus, he said, of Bartholomew Diaz, of Vasco de Gama and Magellan, followed by kindred spirits, has, at an early day, revealed nearly all that is now known of our planet. It was the promise of Columbus to show to the world "a way to the east by the west." This promise the maritime nations of the earth had never lost sight of, and, to our day, it has proved the sad illusion which has enticed so many explorers to seek for the Northwest Passage.

The problem of the Northwest Passage and that of finding the North Pole are perfectly distinct. More than one hundred expeditions have sailed into the Arctic basin, and, with scarcely an exception, have sailed in quest of the Northwest Passage. They have failed most signally, and some of them, as Sir John Franklin's, have met a most tragic fate. It can be demonstrated that, so long as the axial rotation of the globe is from west to east, the ice-bearing currents setting out from the Arctic Ocean must move to the south in the very face of every seaman sailing to the northwest. Just as Captain Hall had demonstrated the fate of Franklin's attempt, the most hopeful ever devised to test the prophecy of Columbus, an American seaman, Captain Silas Bent, long known as the flag officer and chief hydrographer of Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, propounded a theory of reaching the Pole by following the hot currents of the ocean into the Polar basin. On the 16th of September, 1868, in a letter to the Geographical Society of this city, he formally contended that the gulf stream of the Atlantic and the Japan stream of the Pacific pierce the Polar basin and open gateways to the Pole itself. This was the most important suggestion that has ever been made to the true geography of the Pole. The Gulf stream moves on an approximate line of a great circle of the earth from the Florida Pass to the northeast, and enters the Arctic Ocean between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. As it passes Hammerfest, the Norwegian city, the most northerly town of Europe, it retains so much of its heat as to keep open that harbor in the severest winter ever known. And the passage, further to the north, is proved by the piles of drift-wood from the West Indies and the Atlantic coasts of the United States deposited on the shores of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. In the Gulf of Mexico the waters of the Gulf stream are subjected to two fires—the tropical and blazing sun and to the subterranean volcanic furnace seething and raging beneath with so much violence that, since the year 1759, six volcanic cones have been upheaved in Mexico, one the volcano of Jorullo, rising on the night of September 29, 1759, more than 1,600 feet above the surrounding plain. The whole Torrid Zone, as Humboldt and Carl Ritter have shown, is underlaid by the most terrific subterranean fires. Thus heated, the waters of the Gulf stream move out of the Straits of Bemini, and, off the coasts of Carolina, the volume, already one thousand times as large as the Mississippi, or (as Austed estimates) "larger that the combined volumes of all the rivers of the globe," receives an enormous accession from that portion of the main equatorial current diverted by the Lesser and Windward Antilles. Alexander Buchan, Tyndall and others, have shown that the Gulf stream transfers the isocheimenals (or lines of equal winter temperature) more than 1,500 miles north, crowning the southern coast of England with the flora of Mexico and Cuba. It has been shown that if the heat it bears could be utilized, it would be sufficient to keep in constant blast a cyclopean furnace capable of sending forth a majestic river of molten metal.

"The Japan stream is of equal grandeur with the Gulf stream, and because its feeder, the equatorial current of the Pacific, is longer under the sun in crossing the ocean, the Japan stream is probably the most eligible ocean avenue to the North Pole. That these currents enter the Polar Basin in great might and magnitude is demonstrated by the vast floes and icebergs wedged and forced out of the Artic Basin. The speaker read a circular of warning to mariners, lately by the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington, of two of these huge ice-masses in the Australian sea-track, one of them in the shape of the letter ">", the longer shank of which was sixty miles, the shorter forty miles, and embayed between them was a space of forty miles across. If the hot currents from the tropics did not penetrate to the Pole, how, it was asked, could these ice-islands be dislodged and drifted from their moorings toward the equator?

Prof. Maury then reviewed the action taken by the American Geographical and Statistical Society upon Capt. Bent's proposal. The President of that society had, in his annual address, in January, criticised and rejected it because certain Arctic explorers had, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, run into the ice near Nova Zembla, and thus been foiled in an attempt to reach the Pole. He showed at great length, from the early and latest annals of Arctic exploration, that the navigators cited by Mr. Daly, in almost every case, had left the thermometric gateways pointed out by Captain Bent and had hugged the Nova Zembla shore, thus becoming entangled in the ice. Not one of them knew of or suspected the presence of the Gulf Stream, although Hendrick Hudson fell in with a current which, he reported, carried him many miles to the northward, and found its eastern side sloughed off large quantities of drift-wood. Had Mr. Daly faithfully read and examined the reasoning for the theory, he would have seen that it did not contemplate a departure from the Gulf Stream so far as Nova Zembla.

The President of the Geographical Society had submitted Mr. Bent's hypothesis to Dr. Hayes for his judgment, which was not unlike Ferdinand's reference of Columbus' first proposition to the doctors of Salamanca. Dr. Hayes, in a speech before the society, has contemptuously said that thermometric gateways were among those nicely drawn fancies that would do in poetry and politics, but had no place in science. In saying this Dr. Hayes only contradicted all that he has published in 1867 in his Open Polar Sea, where he again and again urges that this open sea is produced "by the warm flood of the Gulf Stream," and so draws it on his map. Captain Charles F. Hall spoke on the same occasion with Dr. Hayes, and said he believed Captain Bent's proposition should be immediately tested. His remarks, however, the Geographical Society had seen fit not to publish, which was remarkable.

In the fifteenth century Europe sent forth the discoverer of the New World. It was fit that the New World should now send forth the discoverer of the Polar World. Mr. Fay, writing under the eye of Humboldt and the great German geographers, tells us the world will never rest till it finds the Pole. Capt. Bent's noble proposition had met with the most unfounded opposition by the Geographical Society. But this society is not the nation; and the speaker thought Congress ought to grant the proposed appropriation of $100,000 for Arctic research only on condition that it be used in an experiment through Behring's Strait, following the Japan Stream or Gulf Stream—the only routes to the Pole whose claims had any scientific basis. He thought it would be best to try first the route via Behring's.

THE MAIDEN AND THE MILLIONAIRE.

I.

Lady Gwendoline Gertrude Vere
Is the loveliest girl in all Mayfair;
Her eyes have a strange dark emerald tinge,
Under the long brown lashes' fringe.
But amber-bright is her wondrous hair!
Her little red mouth has an arch of pride;
She walks the world like a prince's bride;
Swift from the heart to her peachy blood's tide,
And she laughs at love, and she knows not care.

II.

I whispered in that shell-like ear
That for her sweet sake I would all things dare;
I thought, "Ah, surely her young breast throbs!"
For my passionate words burst forth like sobs;
I was borne with dread of a great despair.
Sweetly, O sweetly she smiled on me,
With a light in her eyes half weird to see,
And she said, "What fools we should both of us be!
I mean to marry a millionaire!"

III.

Lady Gwendoline Gertrude Vere
Is a very truthful girl, I swear.
Yes; that's the man with his stealthy look,
And his dirty hands and his usual look.
And the chains and rings that a cad will wear.
And her lithe young form, so daintily slim,
And her petulant lips are given to him—
That Mammon-worshipper, sly and grim;
Hang it! she's married her millionaire.

A Champagne Discovery.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Some weeks ago one of our prominent wine merchants exported a quantity of native champagne to a house in Chicago. Several cases were returned, with the statement that the condition of the wine would injure its sale. When received by the manufacturer, and one of the bottles examined, a number of crystals were discovered resting in the wine. These were analyzed and turned out to be argols, or crystals of tartar, the effect of the extreme cold upon the champagne. Several bottles were then placed in a high temperature, some 160 degrees, until this frozen tartar was dissolved through the heat. The wine was again tasted after it had cooled and found to be excellent, the freezing and heating process it had passed through having the same effect as age, and giving a young wine the flavor of a veteran champagne. The man of Chicago who returned the wine as unfit for sale was evidently not a connoisseur, as the condition of the crystals showed them to be pure tartar, unmixed with any foreign deposit. The little incident may be looked upon almost in the light of a discovery, for, if these two processes can so improve champagne, we shall not have to wait for years in order to drink a mellow, richly flavored wine. The ice house will become an indispensable adjunct to the cellar of the dealer, but the danger of breakage in the dissolution of these crystals is very considerable.

☞ It is stated in a scientific journal that "most of the salad oils now brought into the market are made of cotton-seed oil refined and bleached. Among all the substitutes for the genuine olive-oil, none is better than cotton-seed, since we are able to get it fresh, while the genuine olive-oil, often shows, from its age, a beginning, at least, of rancidity. This cotton-seed oil resembles linseed-oil in its drying properties, and, makes consequently, a better oil for painters than for lubricating machinery. Boiled with litharge, it yields an excellent drying-oil. Extensive manufactories are now being erected, and the demand is already enormous. The crude oil is used to make soap, to grease wool, etc."

☞ The late Commander Williams, of the Oneida, once saved, at the imminent risk of his own life, the crew of an English vessel when she was in a sinking condition.

"PAP THOMAS."

An Interesting Incident of the Late War.

The death of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, briefly announced yesterday, was a shock to the people of Louisville universally, whether they liked the man or sympathized with his war career or not. He left us so little while ago, full of manly and quiet vigor—a man who looked the impersonation of a fifty years longer lease of life.

To the readers abroad it may be necessary to say that Col. Watkins married the daughter of Gen. Rousseau about the close of the war—died in New Orleans, and his body was brought, with that of his distinguished father-in-law, a few months ago, for interment in our beautiful cemetery at Cave Hill.

Just after the battle of Nashville, Col. Watkins, on Gen. Thomas' staff, approached the General with a free and cordial manner, as if the request he was about to make could not be denied: "General, you know I have a sweetheart, Miss —— Rousseau, whom I have not seen for —— months. A leave of absence, if you please, for —— weeks." To the dismay of poor Watkins, Thomas shrugged his shoulders. Watkins, seeing that some intercession was necessary, reminded the General of his youth, the ardor of such years and such attachments, and referred to some probable history of the General in such matters. Gen. Thomas quietly and soldierly replied: "Watkins, I've been there; and the truth is that I too have a sweetheart, and I have not seen her for many more months than you have yours for so many weeks. And, what is more, I have been married to my sweetheart, and want to see her as much as you do yours, and it is likely more. But I won't let her come to camp. A camp is no place for a wife. She is out of her element, and it softens men. And I won't go to see my wife till my duty is ended and the war over. What I will not do myself I will not allow you to do. Besides, I have a 'raid' to make in Mississippi and Alabama, and I decided this morning that you were the man to lead it. You will please report for duty at 6 a. m."

THE MONTPENSIER DUEL.

Personal Reminiscences of Prince Henry of Bourbon.

Prince Henry of Bourbon is thus described in the Paris correspondence of the London Daily News: "having been personally acquainted with the deceased Prince, I do not write about him on mere hearsay. I never met a man who struggled so hard against the vices of hereditary organization. His intellect seconded his aspirations very imperfectly. Though far from stupid, he used to say, with some truth, of his brain, that it was like wet timber, which none of his sacred fire could light up into a blaze, or even into a dull, constant fire. He frequently betrayed a painful consciousness of these mental imperfections, which, he said, was the penalty royal families pay to nature for emancipating them from the ordinary conditions of humanity. When he found himself in the company of intellectual men, he hardly opened his lips to speak. In pursuance of his Republican ideas, he was very desirous shortly before he last left Paris of finding an American wife. His friends were negotiating a marriage between him and a great Western heiress when he was suddenly called to Madrid last summer. Before leaving Paris the Prince called upon a Boston lady who had promised to make the match, and said, putting his finger on his forehead: 'Miss —— must not refuse any other offer for me, for I have a presentiment that before very long a bullet will cure the fevers of this poor, ardent brain. I am so convinced that a violent death stares me in the face, as to beg you will transfer your friendship to my poor little girl, whom I have been obliged to leave in a convent in the Faubourg St. Germain.' Prince Henry of Bourbon was in his forty-fourth year. He was a widower and leaves four children. His eldest son is a lieutenant in the Spanish army, and is now with his regiment in the Philippine Islands."

☞ A prisoner in a Detroit court, when asked where he lived, replied: "Live! Live! I live in the regions of eternal bliss. I own a farm of a thousand acres there. I plow my land with angels and raise cabbages, cabbages, cabbages, beets, beets, beets. You're a cabbage; you're a beet; you're an angel; you're a horse; you're an ass, an ass, an ass! Whoop!" "Is your father living?" "I'm my own father. I'm the father of all nations." "Have you got any mother?" "Yes, young man; yes, young man; lots of 'em; ten of 'em. You look as though you needed a mother; you want nursing; you ain't healthy. My mother shall be your mothers, all of 'em. I'll be your father. Child of mortality, embrace your heavenly father." He proved to be an escaped lunatic.

☞ A subscriber to the Weekly Caucasian, Lexington, Missouri, dates his letter "from that county which has given birth to the greatest thief of modern times," and writes: "As a very insignificant testimonial of the esteem in which I hold your spicy sheet I enclose a $3 Lincoln scab." And then the editor of the Caucasian, laying the greenback to the bottom of his pocket, and rolling his eyes into a fine frenzy, says: "True! true! Sadly! shamefully true! Every word of it! Dear old friend, one such whole-souled indorsement as yours is an ample antidote for the whimpering abuse of a legion of nasty-nice quaverers."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by one of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefited by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully,

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To be Drawn at St. Louis, Mo., Monday, May 2.
A circular, containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, &c., will be sent to any one ordering it. Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid. The drawing will take place at St. Louis, Mo., but the tickets will be supplied from Cincinnati, and all orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, Cincinnati, O.

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1870.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

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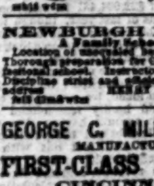
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